The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,125 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MAL... GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRI... VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

...ALCUTTA.

..., 2,022 tons, on or ...AY, 30th July, 1884, calling at ... arranged. Particulars can be ...atica to the undersigned.

...CHER AND PERSIAN GULF.

...MLA," 1,615 tons, on MON... ...th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Karrachee, ... Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, ... Busreh, in the forgoing or any order, weather ...mitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

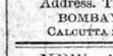
S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Price.
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3 0
BALLS ..... per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID,
,, DISINFECTING POWDER.
,, CARBOLIC SOAP.
,, TOOTH POWDER.
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
OINTMENT.
(CAMPHORATED.)
A very effective Remedy for
SKIN ERUPTIONS, SORE EYES,
COLDS ON THE CHEST OR THROAT,
INDOLENT ULCERS, PILES, &c.

SPECIAL AGENTS,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS,
REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS
AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at.....	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
,, ,, pints at.....	,, 3-0	,,
Double Stout, quarts at.....	,, 4-0	,,
,, ,, pints at.....	,, 2-12	,,

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.
This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.
TERMS—CASH.
Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

PEARSE & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th day of July, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report for the first half-year.
2. To elect a Director in place of J. Westall, Esquire, who retires but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
VAUSE FRETWELL,
Acting Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1884.

MORNY-CHATEAUNEUF,

TABLE MINERAL WATER, superior to any hitherto introduced for tropical climates.

THE "MORNY" WATER stimulates the appetite, renders the digestion easy by augmenting the secretions of gastric juice. As A. Bernard has shown, it regulates the alvine secretions, and thus renders the circulation more active; under its influence one experiences a feeling of vigour and comfort, and by dissolution of the uric acid it causes the perspiration and urine to be more alkaline. Its diuretic properties are incontestable. The agreeable flavour of the "Morny" Water must make it admittedly the most wholesome of daily beverages, and it has not only great dietetic value, but when mixed with Champagne or Bordeaux, it greatly enhances the flavour of those wines. Mixed with warm milk, it is recommended to dyspeptic people as an early morning drink, and with fruit syrups it forms a delicious beverage after meals. To sum up, the "Morny" Water satisfies all the conditions of Hygiene as best understood. The success of this spring is without precedent; IN ONE YEAR IT HAS OBTAINED THE FIRST PLACE AMONG TABLE WATERS. No more Anæmia. Morny-Chateauneuf brings health to all.

Case of 50 litre bottles, Rs. 20.
DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat brand new canoe-shaped LANDAU expressly built to our order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.

One second-hand BAROUCHE with patent Brake, in good order, suitable for a pair of horses, by Rogers, of London.

One circular-fronted second-hand BROUGHAM, in very good order.

Also, a single second-hand BROUGHAM, very light and in good order.

TWO fashionable ERDODY CARTS, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete; one painted blue, line lined orange, and the other black and vermillion; both trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A pair of well-bred, fast-trotting and young Australian MARES, thoroughly broken to harness, and suitable for a mail-phaeton, or a light barouche. Hight about 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,200.

Carriages and pairs can be let on hire during the Monsoon by months, on reasonable terms.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6.
No. 1, Pattern Plain straw stem	Rs. 117-4	Cash Prices Rs. 52-10
2, ,, Richly etched circles ...	,, 149-8	,, 67-12
3, ,, Cut and engraved stars ...	,, 155-0	,, 70-4
4, ,, Cut deep single flute ...	,, 160-0	,, 71-8
5, ,, Cut iced loops and balls ...	,, 196-0	,, 88-0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

TOUGHENED GLASS-WARE.

WINE GLASSES, BEER AND SODA-WATER TUMBLERS, &c.

The CHINA and STONE-WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, in Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, or elegantly painted, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 400 per set.
Handsome Dinner Services for 18 Persons, suitable for Wedding Presents from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400
China and Majolica Dessert Services ..... from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200
Chota Hazri Sets ..... from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 46 to Rs. 350 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

HORROCKS' LONG-CLOTH.
The most useful, finest and durable calico ever offered to the public, 36 in. wide.
At As. 4. As. 5. As. 5. As. 8. As. 10 per yard.
The above being light and fine are specially adopted for Ladies' wear.

CRETONNES.
Reversible and in the latest coloured groundings.
From Ans. 12 per yard.

SHEETING.
SUPERIOR FINE WASH TWILL SHEETING.
80 inches wide, Ans. 15 per yard.
EXTRA HEAVY WARP IMPERIAL SHEETING.
94 inches wide, Re. 1-4 per yard, 108 inches wide, Re. 1-8 per yard.

LACE CURTAINS.
Nottingham Lace Curtains in the newest and most handsome designs.
From Rs. 3-15 per pair.

TOWELS.
SUPERIOR TURKISH TOWELS, BLEACHED, from Rs. 3-12 per dozen.
BATH TURKISH TOWELS, from Rs. 9-15 per doz.
EXTRA QUALITY, from Rs. 11-15 per doz.

TABLE-CLOTHS.
Damask Table Cloths in handsome designs, with borders.
From Re. 1-7 each.
TABLE DAMASKS.
7 feet wide, from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 3-8 per yard.

NAPKINS.
DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS,
Full size, from Rs. 3-4 per dozen.

LINEN DUSTERING.
English Linen Dusters, large and small checks, full size, from Rs. 3-4 per dozen.
Linen Dustering, very stout, 19 inches wide, Ans. 4 per yard.

W. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-1884.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS were gained by us and our Correspondents, for whom we act as Agents in India, at the late International Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, PORTS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and SPARKLING and STILL GERMAN WINES, as shipped us under our label. This establishes the excellence of *all* our wines in their various qualities as represented in this collection.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Wachter and Co. "ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Perinet and Fils, "CUVEE RESERVEE" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Richard Mathews & Co. celebrated CARLTON WHISKY 11 years old.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Andrew Usher & Co. OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of SPIRITS as shipped us under our label. This was the *Highest Award* given for any such collection.
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	SCOTCH WHISKY.—Our own blend of Finest Highland Malt Whisky, under our *heart-shaped* label.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Net Per doz. Rs.		Net Per doz. Rs.
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whisky Peg."	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is always of uniform quality.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WE REAWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,
as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guaranteed 3 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we have registered or stamp our name on our Watches.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month t is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, Indiarubber, and Indian rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Limited, intimate that the above Departments are now opened and are stocked with a large selection of the newest goods just imported from London and Paris. Competent Lady Assistants from London have been engaged and Ladies may depend upon their orders receiving careful attention. Also fit and style equal to the best West-end Houses.

PATTERNS AND ESTIMATES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

P. & O. STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES ROUTE.

Leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (fortnightly), and the voyage to the former is performed in 12 days in fair weather (21 days in Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Passengers from Bombay to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, and Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 690. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and further information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, May 22, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA ...S, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from ... on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.
... to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, ... Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively exclusive of Wine. Infants ... are allowed free ... over three and under ten years, half fare. ... will be allowed liberal discount ... be delivered in ... heavy Baggage ... the extent allowed ... FREE OF CHARGE ... books.
... at of 35, 20, and 10 ... cent. is allowed to ... returning within ... six, and twelve months ... from the date of ... DING.
... ing or other ... ses Steamers will leave

	Tons, H.P.		
.....	5000	750	1st Aug.
.....	5000	850	1st Sept.

... Bunder between 10 and 11 ... th Passengers and heavy ... available for 17 days to ... ghton, both from Genoa and ... rmation and other particulars,

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
... stone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

...LE DE NAVIGATION.

MONTHLY STEAMERS ... MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,100 tons register, 150 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES 19th August. She carries a Doctor and

RATES OF PASSAGE.
... to Marseilles, Rs. 300, including wines.
... under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
... allway fares from Marseilles to London are as ...—
... Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ ... s. d.
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 3 15 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th July.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	26th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona ..	3,500	550	28th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new) ..	R. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.
The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1884.
BERENICE	G.B. Verona ..	3,500	550	28th July.
ELEKTRA (new) ..	R. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN MCGREGOR ...	3,000.	Macalister.	about 25th July.
CLAN CAMERON ...	3,500.	Kewly	,, 5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR ...	3,000.	Macmahon.	,, 25th ,,
CLAN DRUMMOND.	3,000.	Beer	,, 5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE ...	2,500.	Nelson	,, 15th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals
Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.
The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
For further particulars, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
20, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

TEAK TIMBER.

THE Corporation have for sale at their Depôts at Bombay, Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein, Teak Timber of all sizes, cut to order, and delivered at any port in India, Burmah, or the Straits.

Apply to the Secretary,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited,
Bombay, 1st January, 1884.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

TEAK TIMBER.

THE Corporation have for sale at their Depôts at Bombay, Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein, Teak Timber of all sizes, cut to order, and delivered at any port in India, Burmah, or the Straits.

Apply to the Secretary,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited,
Bombay, 1st January, 1884.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA FOR
HODGART'S PATENT COTTON PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
Apollo-street.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. NAYANZA, Captain Schweitler, will be despatched hence to Zanzibar direct on the 30th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE.
Agent.

Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, 22nd July, 1884.

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of Government Tenders are invited for the PURCHASE on LEASE for 999 years of ELEVEN PLOTS of Government vacant land near the Wodehouse Bridge, at Colaba.

Plans of the land and of the style of buildings to be erected, and the forms of agreement for lease and conditions, of sale, can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground near the Wodehouse Bridge at Colaba" to be delivered at the Office of the Collector of Bombay before sunrise on the 1st October, 1884.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money should accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited in case the tender having been accepted the tenderer shall refuse to sign and complete the agreement for the lease, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 23rd July, 1884.

HUNGARIAN WHITE WINES.

WE are instructed by the best shipper known in Hungary to offer for sale his entire stock in our hands, to close a consignment account.

NESZMELER .....in quarts and pints.
CHATEAU PALUGYAY.....in quarts.
SCHOMLAUER AUSLESE.....in quarts.

These wines are well worth the attention of connoisseurs, from whom we shall entertain any reasonable offer.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON, & CO., Ld.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Net Cash. Rs. a.
Allen's Hair Restorer	2 8
Bridge's Sarsaparilla	2 6
Bright's Phosphodyne	4 10
Burrough's Hazeline	0 14
Beef and Iron Wine	1 10
Cornrisk's Beef Peptonoids	2 8
Clarke's Blood Mixture	1 8
R. 41 Pills	2 4
Crosby's Cough Elixir	1 2
Dejongh's Cod Liver-oil	1 2
De Roos' Gutta Vitæ	Rs. 6 and 19 8
" Life Pills	Rs. 10, Rs. 1-8, & 2 12
" Renal Pills	Rs. 10, Rs. 1-8, & 2 12
Easton's Syrup of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime	1 8
Enos's Fruit Salt	1 6
Ewing's Green	2 8
Gayetty's Medicated Paper	1 2
Gehory's Vestibule Necklace, Black	0 12
" other colour	1 2
Gregg's Syrup of Hypophosphites	1 4
Hoskin's Sedative Powder	1 4
Jayne's Expectorant	2 0
" Tonic Vermifuge	2 12
" Sanative Pills	0 10
Johnson's Soothing Syrup	1 10
Kepler's Malt Extract	1 6
" with Cod Liver Oil	1 6
Kirby's Phosphorus and Compound Pills Re. 1-8 and	2 12
Kinto's Pepsine	2 4
Lallor's Phosphodyne	2 0
Lamplough's Saline	1 4
Leath and Rose's Glykaline	0 12
" Berberine	1 0
" Phosphomuriate of Quinine	1 0
Liebig's Extract of Meat	1 0
Maltine and Preparations	1 6
Norton's Chamomile Pills	0 10
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion	1 10
Podophyline and Taraxacum	1 10
Ross' Cantharadine Oil	2 4
" Chiropo	2 4
" Depilatory	2 4
" Hair Dye	2 4
" Curling Fluid	2 4
Rowland's Kalydore	2 8
" Macassar Oil	1 6
Saville's Capillary Germinator	1 6
Savory and Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion	1 2
Scott's Liver Pills	2 10
Shirley's Neuralgic Crystals	Re. 6-12 and 1 0
Smyth's Perfumes for the Handkerchief	2 8
Wyeth's Dyalised Iron	1 4

Revised Price List on application.

COOPER, MADON, & CO., Ld.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FULLY matured and of very delicate flavour, can be highly recommended as pure and genuine spirit.

Price, Rs. 36 per dozen.

Sr. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET,

AN excellent breakfast wine and good value for money.

Quarts Rs. 9 per doz.
Pints Rs. 6 " "

LONDON CLUB SHERRY,

Fine old Wine, very soft and dry.
Rs. 28 per doz.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MORNING CLOUDS,

A Small Cigar suitable for SMOKING AT CHOTA HAZRI OR TIFFIN.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,

Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE,

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles .....Re. 0 14
Large Bottles .....Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.

As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.

Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS

And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

Catalogues sent post free by application.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment in Bombay.

In sending orders for small articles T. and T. would point out the facilities the

VALUE PAYABLE POST PARCEL.

Offers by allowing goods to be paid for on arrival at the station from which the order came saving time and trouble to both sender and receiver.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRITERION RESTAURANT.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, the 24th, and following Evenings.

GRAND CONCERT.

ZITHER, ZITHER, ZITHER.
HERR W. PACK,
VIRTUOSO,
FROM VIENNA.

ADMISSION FREE.

From 9 to 12 o'clock.

TENDERS are invited for undertaking COCOANUT PLANTATIONS on the coast in the Junagadh territory, Kathiavad. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

TENDERS are invited for SCANTLINGS and TIMBERS of sorts for works in the Junagadh State. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the date fixed for the further hearing, for the purpose of declaring dividends in the undermentioned Estates, is fixed for the 30th July instant, instead of the 6th August next as previously advertised.—Dated this 23rd day of July 1884.

Re THOMAS RANDALL.
Re WILLIAM SELWOOD HEWETT.
Re HAJI ESMAIL SIDICK, HAJI HASAM HAJI AVED, & EBRAM HAJI AYUB.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 23rd day of July, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI CASSIBAI, the executrix of MANCOOVERBAI, deceased, widow of the late GUNGADASS VIZBHOOCANDASS, has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said premises or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on or towards the north by property of Khoja Karimbhai Ebrahimbhai, and on or towards the south by property of Khoja Alloo Paroo, and which land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 765 and 766, new No. 6855, old Survey Nos. 470 and 471, and new Survey No. 2771 respectively, and which house is registered by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 67, and now under Nos. 89, 91, 93, 95, and 97 respectively, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cassibai.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1884.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to pass the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That the purchase made by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in his own name, but for and on behalf of this Company, from the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, the piece of land at Tardeo or Breach Candy-road, adjoining to the Company's Mill at Tardeo, known as the Manockjee Petit Mill, admeasuring about 29,076 square yards, and bounded on the east partly by vacant land and partly by the buildings of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, west by property of Government, north by the vacant land of the said Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, south by the property of this Company, for the sum of Rs. 30,195 or thereabouts, be and it is hereby sanctioned, confirmed and adopted by the Company, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to take such steps as they may think advisable for completing the said purchase, and legally vesting the said piece of land in the Company.

2nd.—That the sale made to the Bombay Municipality of a piece of this Company's ground near the Company's Mill at Parell, known as the Dinshaw Petit Mill, and measuring about 2,114 square yards, and bounded on the east by the ground of Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, west by the Parell-road, south by the property of this Company, north by the property of Rustomji Commissariwalla, for the sum of Rs. 2,114, is hereby sanctioned, confirmed and adopted by the Company, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to transfer the same to the Bombay Municipality.

3rd.—That the purchase made from the Bombay Municipality of a piece of land adjoining the aforesaid plot at Parell, admeasuring about 24 square yards, for the sum of Rs. 247, and bounded on the east and west by the property of this Company, north by the property of Bombay Municipality, and south by the property of the Bombay Municipality, but now belonging to Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, is hereby sanctioned, confirmed and adopted, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to take such steps as they may think advisable for completing the aforsaid purchase and legally vesting the same in the Company.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO., Agents,
Manockjee Petit M. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1884.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th, to MONDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application, on and after the 28th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. J. E. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUBIN DAWOOD ESRAIL has contracted with Mr. BEG HAJEE ABDUL RAHAMAN to sell unto him all that piece or parcel of land together situate on the Baboolla Tank-road without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No. 517, and containing by admeasurement 1,490 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 119, and are in the occupation of the Oriental Ice Company, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Baboolla Tank, on or towards the west by the property of Vishvanath Damoder, on or towards the north by said Baboolla Tank-road, and on or towards the south by the property of Allowdin Bin Hajee Ebrahim Jitakur.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate or interest in the said premises by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as solicitors to the purchaser at their office in Rampart-row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES

AWARDED TO

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION B. CLASS II.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description.
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10, at druggists. D. S. Madon & Co. Bombay. General Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the easiest running, quietest, and most rapid lock-stitch sewing machines in the world, most wearable parts being made of the best tempered steel. They delight and please both Purchasers and Agents. Agents wanted where we are not represented.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ADVANCES made on properties or approved personal securities. Apply to MONEY, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED Boys' Jersey Suits, good dark Navy Blue (fast colour), from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per suit.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Hummum-street.

TOUGHENED GLASS.—The trade supplied from a consignment just received. Apply to Godown-keeper, PHIPSON & Co. 18, Forbes Street.

PERAMBULATORS with Hoods and Bicycle Wheels, Very light and elegant. Rs. 40 and 50 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co.—Ladies' requisites, hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers, fans, laces, &c. Experienced lady dress-maker in attendance. Picquet-road, Dhobie Talao.

PATENT SILK ORNAMENTS.—When applied to silk, satin, and other fabrics, have the appearance of beautifully finished hand-painting.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.—AUCTION SALE of Press at Amednuggur, Ginning Factory at Broach, and Ginning Factory and Press at Pallej, by order of the Liquidators, at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.'s Rooms on Monday, 23rd July, at 3 p.m.

FOR SALE at Bellary, price Rs. 800.—A new victoria built by the Grosvenor Carriage Co., New Bond-street. It costs Rs. 1,200 when imported a short time ago and is of the newest pattern. It is parted with on account of a death in the owner's family, and a letter from him with particulars of the carriage can be seen on application to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

OTTO of ROSE. Otto of Rose, direct from Constantinople. A small consignment just received. Prices moderate. Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-st.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits, Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12; credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

FIELD EXERCISE with Manual Exercise Club Drill, Fire Tactics and extracts from "Musketry Instruction," translated into Hindi, Balbodh character. Price Rs. 2½. Apply to Adjutant, Marine Battalion.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Liberal distribution of profits for the past year. Endowment Assurances now effected payable at death or at age of 55 years. For rates, apply to KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £930,000 per annum.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one pair of Pegu PONIES, fast, handsome and quiet, colour a white and light bay, together with tongs and harness, in good order. Price Rs. 1,000. One dun Pegu pony, goes with either of the above. Rs. 250. Apply to Colonel Warden, European General Hospital, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium, Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessels Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	do.	40	" 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each	" 1,200
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	" 1,300
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLES, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT OMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Mosjid.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. j. Druggists. D. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES..... $2,074,744.75. } 7,074,744.75
RESERVE FUND ..... $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES ..... $1,563,361.06 } $4,063,361.06

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A.P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.,
H. L. Dallgraide, Esq. } A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gutzlow, Esq. } M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. } W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. }

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
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BY
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Berenice (s), from Trieste; Baghdad (s), Calcutta; Titania (s), Hongkong; and Ravenna (s), China, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), for Kurrachee; and Nerbudda (s), Calcutta, &c.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 5-15 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic [illegible] week ending the 19th inst. shows a [illegible] mate [illegible] will be [illegible] polo ball [illegible] Lines.

REPORTED THE[illegible] living at Bazaar Gate[illegible] the theft of currency no[illegible]

EXECUTION.—Visram Gopal[illegible] sentenced to be hanged by Mr. Jus[illegible] last Criminal Sessions of the High [illegible] murder of a boy named Sonoo, for hi[illegible] will be executed in the Common Jail th[illegible] between 7 and 8 o'clock.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inques[illegible] held yesterday at Sewree, on the body of a [illegible] named Dradia Mahadeo, aged 12 years. The bod[illegible] of the deceased was found floating in some water in a quarry-hole at Sewree. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 19th inst.:—Horses, lame 3, sores on body 1, sent to Pinjrapole 1; bullocks, lame 18, sore neck 9, tumours on neck 2, emaciated 8, sores on body 4, overloaded 6; goading 20; total number of cases 72.

ASSAULT.—Syud Hussain Ismail and Asdoola Emaumbux were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Oosman Adumkhan with a stick on Tuesday, at Hoozria Mohla. The assault arose out of an altercation between the complainant and the two accused regarding the rooms hired by him at that locality, and into which he had removed that day. They were each fined Rs. 10.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Patel Tank-road, on the body of Soondrec, a woman aged 23 years. Deceased had been suffering from diarrhœa for the past past three months. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning her dead body was recovered from a well near her residence. The body was dressed just as when she was seen alive at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a woman with whom she lived. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

STEALING A CAP.—Hassum Oomer was yesterday placed before Mr. Ryan, charged with the theft of a cap. The accused, who is a Seedee, has not been long in Bombay, having lately arrived from Zanzibar. As he was passing along Bhendy Bazaar-road, he saw at one of the shops a cap lying on a

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIS SOCIETY

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

On the 17th inst. we published a Resolution of the Bombay Government in which His Excellency in Council "regrets to have received some complaint of the want of regularity and punctuality" in the attendance of the honorary assistant surgeons of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital. "Although the services of these gentlemen are gratuitous," the Resolution goes on to say, "it is not the less necessary that they be rendered under rule and with scrupulous observance of punctuality." Without this a public institution cannot be properly managed, and the poor patients who resort to it are subjected to delays and hardships. His Excellency in Council therefore hopes that no cause will arise for further complaints concerning the honorary assistant surgeons of a nature similar to those which have now been made." The same Resolution reappoints Dr. Roland Blaney and Dr. Pesikaka as honorary surgeons for a further term of six months. Dr. R. Blaney and Dr. Pesikaka have written the following letters to the Chairman of the Town Council in vindication of their conduct :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Town Council and the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I have been painfully surprised by seeing some official reports from Surgeon-Major Hojel concerning the conduct and professional capabilities of the Honorary Assistant Surgeons of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, which were recently placed before the Town Council. The unfavourable nature of these reports does not appear to have impressed Government unfavourably towards myself, for the decision of Surgeon-Major Hojel that the system of appointing Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital "has proved a failure," has not been accepted by Government, since the resolution of Government on these reports ends by reappointing me an Honorary Assistant Surgeon for a further term of six months. This decision of Government is entitled to my most respectful thanks, inasmuch as it completely exonerates me from the charge of professional incapacity.

As far as I am personally concerned I knew nothing about the reports until they came before the Town Council, and I may add that, considering that one of the charges therein contained is a charge of professional incapacity, I could not have conceived that any professional gentleman would depart so far from the rules of fair play as to make such a charge behind the back of a colleague working daily with him in his own Hospital, without giving that colleague the slightest intimation of his intention, or asking him to prepare such a defence as he might consider necessary. The sudden publication of this charge might have found me unprepared to answer it. Happily the charge, as I gather from the letter of the Surgeon-General, dated 22nd January, 1884, resolves itself into this : "the inefficiency (of the Honorary Assistant Surgeons of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital) both as regards attention to their official duties and surgical capabilities, having been prominently brought to my notice by Surgeon-Major Hojel, I deemed it expedient to call on that Officer for a full report of the working of the system of unpaid medical Hospital staff by unpaid or Honorary Surgeons." The inefficiency here alluded to is of two kinds : (1) inefficient attendance at the Hospital, and (2) inefficient surgical capabilities. These two charges fall to be separately considered. I will take the latter charge first, viz. :—

Inefficient Surgical Capabilities.

This charge is made broadly and in the most general way, without a single instance of this inefficiency being adduced. It is impossible for any man to meet such a charge : its intelligibility and force are imperceptible, and yet the intention of the charge is to ruin the professional reputation of the man against whom it is made. Certainly it is capable of doing so before the lay public, and in this respect it amounts to defamation. But from a purely professional point of view inasmuch as the charge stands unsupported by even an atom of evidence, it must be taken by every unprejudiced mind to have been made in bad faith, especially if the whole tenour of the reports unmistakably carries the conviction that the object of the writer was clearly to discredit and get rid of the Honorary Surgeons.

Against this charge of inefficient surgical capability now made by Surgeon-Major Hojel for the first time, I would place a resolution of Government, dated 6th December, 1882 :—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to notice that the experiment of employing gratuitous medical agency at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital has so far proved successful, and that the three Honorary Assistant Surgeons attached to the Hospital have given satisfaction by the efficient manner in which they have performed the duties assigned to them."

This resolution was framed on a letter from the late Surgeon-Major Cody, detailing the duties that were assigned to each of the three gentlemen.

The words that the system of Honorary Surgeons "has proved a failure," beginning the report of Surgeon-Major Hojel, instead of ending it, affords sufficient proof of the strong bias of the writer ; probably this was the view taken by Government. Inasmuch, then, as there is no specific charge to rebut, and as Government have refused to believe that it could be sustained, as evidenced by my reappointment for a further term of six months, I may dismiss the charge as both gratuitous and libellous, and more than usually libellous, because made against an unsuspecting professional colleague, made behind his backs and laid in a quarter where it was believed it would lie unrevealed to the victim.

I admit to the fullest extent the far higher efficiency of an old practical Surgeon over that of a young Surgeon like myself of only three years' standing, and I have always been anxious to gain experience from my seniors. Under the late Surgeon-Major Cody I enjoyed the fullest opportunity of gaining surgical experience, and so also at present under Dr. Vandyke Carter. Under Surgeon-Major Hojel, on the contrary, most of the surgical operations of the Hospital were performed at hours when the Honorary Surgeons were compulsorily engaged in the outpatient wards, and under that Surgeon an order was issued as follows :—

"No operations are to be performed without the knowledge and permission of the Surgeon in charge."

After making the fullest possible inquiries both in India and in Europe, I have been unable to learn that such an order was ever issued in any Hospital. Its scope certainly appears to be to prevent efficiency. I feel constrained to say in justice to myself, that a fair share of surgery has fallen to me in private practice in this city in the last three years, and although it is not for me to declare the result of my practice, as that practice has not diminished, I am entitled to say that I am not so wholly inexperienced as the above order would lead anyone to suppose. Moreover, if I have been denied the advantage of studying practical surgery under Surgeon-Major Hojel, my misfortune is somewhat diminished by an extensive observation of the surgical work of Professor Sir Joseph Lister, in one of the largest public hospitals in the three kingdoms.

I pass on now to the charge of

Inefficient attendance at the Hospital.

Surgeon-Major Hojel insists strongly on the necessity of regular attendance in the outwards of "poor people," and complains of my irregularity in this respect. On this subject the Government resolution was read to me, and being even more strongly of opinion than Surgeon-Major Hojel of the necessity of regularity in medical practice, whether inside or outside a hospital, I received the rebuke contained in that resolution with the respect to which it was entitled. At the same time I believe there was not the slightest necessity to carry the complaint to Government, for my attendance at the hospital was made as punctual as I possibly could make it, long before this complaint was preferred. It is perfectly true that I was late at the hospital on several mornings, true also that the House Surgeon was directed to see one class of the outpatients in my absence, and to continue seeing them after I arrived. But if my offence of being late several mornings was very serious, as perhaps it was serious, I can confidently say that I have never regarded my position in the hospital as entitling me "to come and go as I like" as pointed out ; on the contrary, I have always zealously striven to be punctual, and had I been questioned about my unpunctuality on the few occasions on which it occurred, I would have given such explanations as would have satisfied the responsible officer. I now say that some unpunctuality may occur, and that it is perhaps unavoidable to every honorary medical officer anywhere, unless indeed it is insisted upon that an honorary medical officer shall not engage in private practice at all. The very exigencies of such practice may sometimes, though rarely, make an honorary man a few minutes or even half an hour late, in consequence of a very urgent call which dare not be neglected in the interests of humanity.

I am called upon only to speak of my own irregularity of attendance at the morning visits to the hospital, and I have endeavoured to confess freely and honestly the full extent of my shortcomings. If I have failed in any reprehensible way, I have striven to the utmost of my power to remember the obligation which was placed upon me to be punctual. During my period of service under the late Surgeon-Major Cody there was no complaint of my attendance ; during my association with Dr. Carter I have heard of no complaint. Since the orders of Government were issued that the Honorary Surgeons should have fixed hours of attendance, the time of my arrival has been regularly noted on the attendance sheet. With this explanation I will close my defence upon the charge of irregularity of attendance at the Hospital.

In urging his complaint regarding the irregularity of attendance of the Honorary Surgeons, Surgeon-Major Hojel laments with much feeling the consequences of that irregularity to "poor people," and insists that "these poor people of the outpatient department should not be kept waiting an unnecessarily long time on the morning." I most thoroughly agree with this fundamental Hospital rule, and believe that its strict observance is even more imperative upon the full-time paid head of a public hospital than upon the Honorary Staff ; it is therefore with the utmost reluctance that I say that from the date when the resolution of Government regarding the irregular attendance of the Honorary Surgeons was read to me by the Surgeon-General, the attendance of Surgeon-Major Hojel was most irregular and late, often as late as 9 a.m., sometimes as late as 9-30 a.m., and occasionally still later. I feel myself justified in making this statement in the interest of the very poor people for whom Surgeon-Major Hojel professes a great regard.

As the official head of the Hospital, Surgeon-Major Hojel was the recognized consultant of the honorary officers, and to him all cases requiring his surgical or medical advice were referred according to his own orders. I regret to say that many cases came before me in the outpatient department which I wished to refer to the head of the hospital, and I have waited for Surgeon-Major Hojel with these cases on many mornings, until the time when the morning work of the Hospital was concluded, namely, 9-30 a.m., and as Surgeon-Major Hojel had not made his visit up to that hour and I could learn nothing of his movements, I was compelled very reluctantly to allow the poor people to remain unrelieved. I urge, therefore, that as the occasions when my morning attendance at the Hospital was late may be counted on the fingers, the interest of the patients of the Hospital could have suffered but very little indeed, but the almost constant irregular and late attendance of Surgeon-Major Hojel has certainly done very much further to injure the Hospital, both within the walls and with the public outside, than any irregularity of which I have been guilty. Now, if Government considered it necessary to visit the irregular attendance of the Honorary Surgeons with the severity of a Government Resolution, although the report made of that irregularity was vastly exaggerated, as far as two of the honorary staff were concerned, what will Government say to this faithful report, a report in no way exaggerated of the irregular attendance of the head of the Hospital ?

The sweeping condemnation which Surgeon-Major Hojel has pronounced on the whole of the Honorary staff of the Hospital ; an equal condemnation of men of unequal age, unequal experience, and unequal qualifications ; a condemnation pronouncing them all alike to have been wanting in the necessary "zeal and ability," and that all alike have performed every duty allotted to them in a "most unsatisfactory" manner, and that all have contributed equally to make the system of unpaid officers "a failure" in Bombay, while that system has failed nowhere else, and is a complete success in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, may be regarded as evidence which endeavours to prove too much. Surgeon-Major Hojel may feel satisfied with the judgment he has pronounced, and with the professional ruin he has endeavoured to inflict upon the Honorary Surgeons of the Hospital. As far as I am personally concerned I am constrained to urge in defence of my professional reputation that three years ago, and after a most complete and searching examination, I was found qualified to receive the Bachelor of Medicine degree of my University. If Surgeon-Major Hojel's opinion of my professional capacity is to be received, then the degree I hold has been falsely conferred, and the three years of practical experience I have gained is useless, so little is either of these qualifications worth that a former Surgeon-Major Hojel is sufficient to blow them all away, and effect my professional ruin.

But in this matter of professional opinion of my professional qualifications I object to be judged by any but my peers ; I object to be judged by a man who not only holds no degree of any kind, but who is stamped into the profession of medicine with the lowest form of license which an Irish College can grant, as remarked a few weeks ago in the columns of the *Lancet*. Surgeon-Major Hojel may be the Dean of Medicine of the Bombay University ; we all know how some Deans are made here ; but I say without fear of contradiction that Surgeon-Major Hojel could never have aspired to or hoped to achieve the professional dignity of being an Examiner in the University from which I hold my degree. I ask whether it is because I am in India, practising my profession in civil life, that I may be treated by a Licentiate of Medicine of an Irish College in a way which that same Licentiate could only attempt to practice in Europe with extreme danger to his own professional position ?

On this matter of making men's inefficiency as a surgeon or a physician ever resulted either in unnecessary suffering or in anything graver still.

Both Surgeon-Major Boustead and Surgeon-Major Hojel have right and becoming pride, and endeavour to deprive me of my professional reputation by representations made behind my back, and in language the most vague and general. Neither of them has adduced a single instance in support of their assertions, and it is on such vague and general charges that the Surgeon General has thought it proper to pronounce that the system of appointing Honorary Surgeons to supplement the paid staff of public hospitals has failed, never caring that such opinion, so delivered, was calculated to ruin men whose only fault was that they had sacrificed their own interest and time in order to render gratuitous services to the public. If apparently never occurred to the Surgeon General to himself, or to myself, that according to your own account, he got something less than Rs. 10,000 ?—No, he got Rs. 11,000.

Yes, but you got nearly Rs. 2,000 back, and you were paid cash. After the 35th instalment, there would be a balance of Rs. 2,200, and yet General Hewett would have had to pay you 9 per cent. interest on the whole Rs. 11,000 ?—Yes.

Did not that strike you very much as something that does not savour of a genuine transaction ?—No. It did not, and does not.

Did it not and does it not strike you that a man who could agree to such terms as these must be in very great straits ?—It does not strike me at all.

Did it not and does it not strike you that, in a covenant of this sort, there is a great similarity with those made with Marwarees ?—I am not aware of any such thing.

Witness continued.—It is absolutely false that I suggested the payment back of Rs. 2,000 there and then, that is, at the time the principal was paid. Rs. 990 were to be deducted for interest, and Rs. 240 for costs. Nothing was said about it, although I expected that the deduction was to be made.

Was it not at your indignation, expressed to Mr. Cleveland, that the alteration in the schedule was made ?—No indignation. I said nothing. Cleveland that the schedule said that I deducted the Rs. 2,730.

Were you indignant at the amount mentioned ?—Two things. There was the amount, and the allegation that I got back the deduction of Rs. 2,730. If it stated that Rs. 1,190 were deducted, it would have been nearer the truth.

Witness continued.—Mrs. Hewett told me that nothing like Rs. 15,000 was spent upon her, and that it must have been spent upon some other person. The next day General Hewett said some enemy of his had told Mrs. Hewett of charges of his having illegitimate children ; and he added that they were false charges, and that he was quite innocent.

Re-examined by Mr. Budrooddin.—I have stated the last-mentioned matter with great reluctance in answer to the interrogation. I was unwilling to be the mortgagee, and General Hewett the mortgagor, of the life policy. The mortgagor always pays the costs of the deed of assignment. My firm prepared the deed on my behalf. The only sums I received by way of deductions were Rs. 990 and Rs. 200. The latter sum was paid by instalments. I entered into this transaction as a pure matter of business.

The judge.—What was the Rs. 990 for ?

Witness.—The difference in the rate of interest at 9 per cent. and 12 per cent., the rate agreed to be paid.

The judge.—For two years you were to be paid interest on the whole Rs. 11,000.

Witness.—yes.

The judge.—Then at the end of the three years for your Rs. 11,000 you would have been paid something like Rs. 15,000 ?—Yes.

Further hearing of the matter was adjourned until next Wednesday.

THE OOMERGARRY DOUBLE MURDER.

The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow, Clareroad, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Hajee Bebee. Deceased was the wife of Hajee Mahomed Suffer Shoostry, a Mogul merchant. On the 25th ultimo, at about half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, she and her husband were murderously assaulted by a stranger under circumstances already reported. The deceased died on the 29th ult., and her husband on the 13th inst., from the wounds inflicted on them.

Thomas George Sweeney, Superintendent of Police, B Division, deposed that on Wednesday, the 25th June, upon certain information he received from Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan, Solicitor, High Court, and his servant, the witness Futta Ali, he went with them to a house in a compound situated on the west side of Moonshee Acbar Khanlane. It was a lower storeyed or ground-floor house. He went with them into a room from the south side of the house, which is about 30 feet in length and 15 in breadth, and in which there is a large window on the north, another on the south, and three on the west. These windows are not barred. The centre window on the west side was open. There are three doors to the room. The room was dark when he entered. With the aid of a kerosine lamp he observed a pool of blood about three feet in circumference on the floor in the south corner. There was a cot against the west wall of the room, the head of which was 2½ feet from the south wall. The bed clothes on the bed were disarranged ; the contains were down, and there was a large hole in them on the west side which appeared to have been cut and torn. He made a hurried search through the four rooms of the house, and also searched the compound. He found a clasp-knife at the cook-house door. The blade was open ; there was no blood on it. He then had all the doors and windows of the house closed, and placed the house in charge of Police Havildar 1156 B. and P. C. 1149 B., with orders to keep the witness Munjeebee in their charge and to shut the outer gates. He then went to the J. J. Hospital with Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan, where he saw the deceased and her husband named Hajee Mahomed Abdoola. Both had wounds on different parts of their bodies. He asked if they knew or could recognize the person or persons who had wounded them. They said they could not. He then saw the brother of the deceased Mahomed Hussain Aga Mahomed, and in consequence of certain information which he gave him he directed Police Inspector Morar Rao of the detective force and another policeman to go to Mudar Chulla in Dhurrumsey-street near Phool Gully, and fetch a Mogul named Mirza Aga. He shortly afterwards left the J. J. Hospital and went back to the house of the deceased with the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell. On again entering the bed-room he found the abba exhibit E on the floor, under a round table in the centre of the room, and a cotton skull-cap, exhibit F, between the south wall and the head of the cot. About 10 p.m. on the 27th of June last, in consequence of a statement made by Mirza Aga to the Deputy Commissioner of Police at the Byculla Police Office, he, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, Constable Burns, with other policeman, accompanied the Deputy Commissioner of Police to Muddar Chulla in Dhurrumsey street, and there in the presence of the police officers and a punch of three townsmen named Meerje Rekma, Raja Rutna, and Rahimbux Elibux, Mirza Aga pointed out a place about two feet from Muddur Chulla gate, where he said he had buried some clothing. Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali scraped away the earth at the spot and found a bundee, consisting of a green-coloured coat, a cotton pyrun, and a pair of cotton drawers ; these were all wet and blood-stained. These clothes were shortly afterwards sealed up in the presence of witness by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali. The witness then took them on them on the 2nd July to the Chemical Analyser to Government, and left them with him. The man then present was Mirza Aga. The compound wall of the house on the west is 8 feet 5 inches high. The gate is higher than the wall.

Dr. Wellington Gray, the Senior Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said he saw the deceased Hajee Mahomed at the hospital on the 29th June last. He was suffering from a penetrating wound of the chest 2½ inches long, ½ inch wide, and situated at the side, between the sixth and ninth right ribs. The lung was wounded. He had also a small superficial wound on the front of the right arm, and another on the left ear, a third on the left cheek, a fourth on the back of the neck, and three or four scratches on the scalp. He was in a very weak state and was suffering from shock and loss of blood. He complained also of loss of power and sensation in the lower limbs, but no sign of injury to the spine could be discovered to account for these symptoms. He was unable himself to give any information on the subject, except that after being stabbed he had fallen off the bed. On the second day after admission to hospital inflammation of the lung and pleura set in ; the paralysis increased, and after some days the bladder and the kidneys became inflamed ; and a large bed sore formed at the lower part of the back. In spite of care and treatment he grew gradually worse, and died exhausted at 5 p.m. on July 13. At 9 o'clock the next morning witness made a *post-mortem* examination. The body was emaciated, and the witness saw on it the wounds above described, together with the bed sore. The right pleura and lung were inflamed, the back of the latter had a wound on it two inches long and an inch deep, and it was partially softened and disorganised. The liver was enlarged. The bladder was intensely inflamed and ulcerated, and the surrounding tissues were involved in the inflammation. Both kidneys were enlarged and inflamed. He examined the spinal column carefully, but was unable to find the least trace of injury to any part of it. The spinal cord at the lower part of the dorsal region was completely broken down and disorganised to the extent of an inch. A little higher up a second soft spot was found to form. All the other organs of the body were healthy. He was of opinion that death was due to exhaustion, and that this resulted from the combined effects of the chest wound and the affection of the spinal cord. The wounds could not have been self-inflicted.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the head of the Detective Branch of the Bombay Police, was next examined. His evidence went to corroborate the statement of Superintendent Sweeney in every material point. At this stage the inquest was further adjourned to Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

BENGAL.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. FRANCIS, THE TEAPLANTER.

The Colaghat correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* telegraphed on July 19. The hearing of the charge against Mr. Francis, sub-Manager of the Dygoroon Tea Garden, was resumed yesterday, before C. G. M. Kennedy, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Baboos Ram Gopaul and Bishnoo Churn Pal appeared for the defence, and Baboo Akhoy Kumar Ghose and Benode Behary Ghose for the prosecution.

Heetlal cooly, the husband of the deceased, was recalled and stated that his wife complained of a pain in her stomach, and said she had been beaten by Mr. Francis, and abused by the other coolie women. He told the accused what his wife had said, and then Mr. Francis beat him also. The deceased had a fall about a month ago, but never complained of any pain from the effect of that. She had suffered from rheumatic pains sometimes, but he was not aware of her having any other diseases. She did not tell him why the sahib beat her, she only continued crying, and refused to eat her food. She died the same night. She told him no particulars of the assault. He heard from other coolie women that his wife was struck on the stomach (petli), and beaten over the shoulders with a cane. His Worship here asked the defendant's pleaders if they wished to examine Dr. Conceicao. No further evidence would be given by him until the result of the analysis was known.

Upon their replying in the affirmative, Dr. Conceicao was sworn and cross-examined by Baboo Ram Gopal as to the general symptoms after death from the effects of opium poisoning. He still adhered to his first statement, that no traces of poison were visible at the time of the *post mortem*, and he was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by congestion of the kidneys, resulting from a blow, or violence of some kind or other. He had no means of testing the presence of opium in the stomach and intestines, so sent them to Calcutta to be analysed ; and expected them back on Wednesday next.

Mongola Bidhoo and Jasuda, cooly women, were then examined, and stated that they saw Mr. Francis beating the deceased, but could not say how many blows were struck, or whether the blow, which was supposed to have caused the injury, was a severe or slight one. The deceased went to the garden after being beaten, but did not work.

Akhoy Kumar Ghose then asked his Worship to allow no charge of simple assault which had arisen from the evidence in this case to be gone into. Baboo Ram Gopal objected to this, and His Worship, agreeing with him that that charge should form the subject of a separate enquiry, it was ordered that the 28th instant be fixed again postponed until the 23rd instant, by which time the result of the analysis would be known.

The Court then adjourned.

MADRAS.

Despatch of the Madras Memorials to Parliament.—The memorials to Parliament of the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras, relative to the official migration to the Nilgiris, were despatched on Saturday to London. The task of engrossing them on parchment was assigned to Mr. A. Barren, and he succeeded in producing two marvellous performances with pen and ink, altogether worthy of the City of Madras. The Memorial to the House of Lords has been forwarded for presentation to Lord Napier and Ettrick, K. T., former Governor of Madras. Attached to it are Twenty-six Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighteen (26,718) signatures—no slight proof of local public disapproval of the "exodus." The memorial to the House of Commons has been forwarded to Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., for presentation. Attached to it are Twenty-seven Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety-nine (27,299) signatures. It was thought desirable to forward the Memorials (by Letter Postage to avoid the delay of the Parcel Post) without waiting for the signatures that have yet to be received from several large towns in the Mofussil. These supplementary signatures will, however, be forwarded to Lord Napier, and Mr. Cowen respectively next Saturday. The replies in the Mofussil of signature papers not included among those that are now on their way to England are requested, therefore, to expedite their despatch to the Presidency.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Burglary in Lahore.—A few nights ago there was a burglary on rather a large scale in the Lahore city ; about five thousand rupees' worth of jewellery being carried off. The victim, one Umurdin, a pleader, is now in England, studying for the Bar. The thieves made a hole through the wall into Umurdin's house ; working from a room on the first-floor of the adjoining house which is occupied by the owner of both houses (the latter house is being inquired into by the police.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Medical Charities.—Last year witnessed the transfer of nearly all the State hospitals and dispensaries in the North-West Provinces from departmental to local administrative authority. So far, however, the newly established District and Municipal Boards have not, it seems, taken any decided initiative in administering these charities, but it is perhaps too soon to draw any conclusions from such an experience. The medical history of the year was notable in some respects. As compared with the returns of 1882 there was a decrease of 1,317 indoor and 128,795 outdoor patients. The latter figure is very remarkable, but it is accounted for by the fact that the year was an exceptionally healthy one, signalised by the absence of any severe outbreak of epidemic cholera, and by a corresponding diminution in the prevalence of malarial fevers and other forms of sickness. The returns have also been affected by another cause ; a more faithful record has been kept of the cases treated, and steps have been taken to check the practice of recalling patients simply for the purpose of swelling the entries of daily attendance. Surgical operations, which are obviously less subject than medical cases to the influence of these causes, have risen from 37,105 to 39,371. Ophthalmic surgery makes steady progress. Operations for cataract were successful in 89 per cent. of cases ; but even although this is an improvement on the results of 1882, it cannot be held to be very satisfactory. It is no doubt an advantage to bring surgical aid within the reach of remote localities, but there is a distinct danger in encouraging officers to operate freely in a strictly special field of surgery without due regard to training and experience. True, it is stated, that in two hospitals the percentage of success was 80 ; but the results which can be obtained by a thoroughly experienced officer are shown by the last report of Dr. Hall's Eye Hospital at Allahabad, from which it appears that upwards of 90 per cent. of the cases were completely successful. It is surely an omission not to have stated such a fact in the report on the dispensaries and charitable institutions of these Provinces, where it is duly recorded that 1,948 patients attended the Allahabad Hospital during two years.—*Pioneer.*

MRS. WELDON AND HER HUSBAND'S SOLICITOR.

Mrs. Weldon appeared in person before Mr. Justice Smith, in the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday, July 2, to prosecute her claim for damages for slander against Mr. Nell, who is her husband's solicitor. The alleged slander consisted in imputing insanity to the plaintiff, and in charging her with having misconducted herself. Mrs. Weldon alleged that the defendant's conduct had caused her considerable injury, damage, disgrace, and annoyance ; that she had further suffered the loss of friends, credit, and reputation ; and that her income had been diminished by £800 a year. She claimed damages to the amount of £5,000.

On Thursday his lordship ruled that there was no case to go to the jury, and gave judgment for the defendant with costs, whereupon Mrs. Weldon said : I shall certainly ask for a new trial and a stay of execution. It is most extraordinary. Not a word has been offered in disproof of anything I have said.

The judge : I shall not stay execution.

Mrs. Weldon : I can see that yourself and Baron Huddleston are trying to ruin me by preventing me from coming into the courts to have justice. Allow me to tell you so, and that I will tell all the judges so. The abominable way in which I am denied justice——

The judge : If you do not leave the court, Mrs. Weldon——

Mrs. Weldon : I am going to leave, my lord.

The judge : And if you do not pay your fees——

Mrs. Weldon : We shall see about that.

The judge warned the plaintiff as she was leaving the court that if she did not pay her fees in the case she could not be allowed to go to a court of appeal.

She left the court without paying the fees : but sent them in afterwards.

MUTINOUS CONVICTS.

An extraordinary story is reported from the convict establishment at Prince-town. A few days ago a party of about twenty-five convicts marched out into the bogs in charge of a warder. Whilst they were at work one of the convicts suddenly picked up some large stones which he threw at the warder, one of them striking him behind the ear and felling him insensible to the ground. The convicts then made a rush towards the warder. A convict named Stevens, who had only recently arrived at Princetown, seeing the danger to which the warder was exposed, outran the other convicts, and arriving first, picked up the loaded rifle, together with the pouch of ammunition. Standing astride his body, Stevens fired at his advancing comrades, and wounded five or six of them in the legs. His ammunition exhausted, Stevens seized the rifle, and with the butt-end knocked over about an equal number. Some of the wounds inflicted were of a shocking character. Stevens stands over six feet, and is powerful in proportion. By this time warders from a distance had closed in, and Stevens on their arrival threw down the rifle and explained what had occurred. Carts were obtained to convey the injured convicts to the prison infirmary, and the remainder were handcuffed and escorted to the prison. Stevens received the commendation of the governor, and was placed in a cell away from the other convicts. In the end of last week the convicts were all paraded within the prison walls, and Superintendent Sweeney called the governor and informed that in consequence of his courageous conduct the Home Secretary had ordered him to be released and rewarded. Stevens was so overcome that he sobbed like a child, and two or three warders were required to assist him back to the cell, from which in a few days he will pass a free man. Stevens was undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life, and had only served twelve months.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Sir John Kirk has sent from Zanzibar a long telegram to the Geographical Society, supplementing with valuable details the information we have already given of the African Expedition under Mr. Joseph Thomson. The telegram will appear in full in the forthcoming number of the society's "Proceeding." Meantime, the following details are given :—

Mr. Thomson left Taveta last July in company with a Pangani caravan, after his first unsuccessful attempt to penetrate into the interior. Travelling in a northerly direction and passing Rombo, he reached the small Masai country and crossed the head waters of the Tzavo ; thence his route was more westerly, across the great sandy plain, the bed of a dried-up lake, of which Ngiri is a remnant. He reached Doenyo Erok on August 19, and there met the Nairobi caravan returning, but the caravan being so heavy gave no trouble. Here Mr. Thomson left the sandy, sterile plain, and entered the Kapiti district, a more broken country, rising in elevation to a plateau ; this is a volcanic region with extinct cones lying along a fault. On September 5 he reached Ngongobaz and the head waters of the Adhi, in lat. 1° 22' S., long. 36° 42' E., altitude 6,500, which is the highest point of the journey. Here Mr. Thomson left the Kapiti plateau and reached next the northern end of Lake Naivasha, in lat. 0° 43' 30" S., long 36° 4' E. Lake Naivasha lies in a trough-like valley which extends to one degree N. lat., and divides the plateau. Lakes Naivasha, Bahringo, and numerous hot springs lie in the trough. Mr. Thompson visited South Naivasha, Doenyo Susiva (Sus), 8,000ft. high, a wonderful volcanic crater, and Bon (Ol Momo). The Masai here were numerous and harassing, but there was no fighting. Mr. Thomson sent Martin (his assistant, the Maltese sailor) with the Pangani caravan to Bahringo. He himself, with 30 men, started for the Kenia plateau, 8,000ft., and there crossed the Settima. The northern end of the range was 12,000ft. high ; he reached the base of Mount Kenia in lat. 3° S. The mountain appears to be a single mass in height equalling Kilimanjaro. It is a sharp peak, snow-clad and volcanic, lat. 10° S. long. 36° 45' E. Hence Mr. Thompson proceeded to Bahringo where he found Martin well ; the Pangani caravan had gone north. The latitude of the south end of this lake is 28' N. long. 36° 4' E., altitude 2,600ft. Mr. Thomson then crossed Kamasia (Likamasia) range, 8,000ft., thence over the Quasinigishu plateau, and by a gentle descent over a treeless plain to Kavirondo. He proceeded west from Naivasha with a few men to Lake Victoria Nyanza, in lat. 12' N., long. 33° 45' E. The northern corner of the lake as represented in our maps must, it seems, be cut off. Returning to Kivasurdu, Mr. Thomson proceeded further north by Elconyo (Ligonyi) mountain, 14,000ft., where he found wonderful artificial inhabited caves. On his return to Lake Bahringo, he was unfortunately tossed by a buffalo and severely wounded ; he was also attacked by acute dysentery, which kept him two months at Naivasha on his return journey. He again reached the coast at Minbassa by Ngoyvabag, Kaptei, Ulu, and Ukamba, and a few days after despatch of the telegram was to proceed in the Sultan's steamer to Bombay. Those acquainted with the map of Africa will perceive that Mr. Thomson has made substantial additions to our knowledge of the region visited.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, AND FEMALE STUDENTS.

The Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, laid on Monday (June 30) the foundation-stone of Alexandra House, in Kensingtongore, a home for female students in art, music, and science. The Princess of Wales, having given much attention to proposals for aiding the rapidly increasing class of young women desirous of earning their livelihood, expressed her opinion as to the importance of providing homes for the female students who attend the various classes of instruction in art and science at South Kensington. Mr. Francis Cook of Richmond, having learned of a scheme to establish such a home for female students, expressed his readiness to contribute £40,000—the estimated cost. This offer was accepted, and it was the foundation-stone of the building to be erected by the money that the Princess of Wales laid on Monday. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen read an address which gave an account of the origin of the institution, and stated the need for a home for female students in arts, music, and science in South Kensington.

The Prince of Wales, in reply, said :—We have listened with great satisfaction and deep attention to your address containing a very lucid account of the project of the Alexandra House, and of its objects, hopes, and aspirations. The Princess of Wales has observed for some time past with much regret the absence of a home in South Kensington for the young girls who attend the numerous classes in connection with the various schools of art and science in the district, and who are in consequence exposed to temptations and trials which it is our duty if possible to remove from their path. Our cordial acknowledgments are therefore due to Mr. Francis Cook for his extreme liberality and public spirit in coming forward with the splendid gift of £40,000, to be devoted to the erection of an institution which we trust will greatly improve the state of affairs to which I have alluded. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that, without his munificence and without aid from other quarters we should not have assembled here to-day. The arrangements and regulation of the institution seem to us to be appropriate, and our best thanks are due to the gentlemen who have so kindly come forward with their advice and assistance in connection with the establishment, and their names are a sufficient guarantee for its excellence in every department. I have now only to add that it affords the Princess of Wales sincere pleasure to give her name to the building which we trust will be the means of bringing about the most beneficial results to a large class of young persons, and to assure you that you may always rely upon our hearty efforts to second your endeavours to advance the prosperity of a most useful and much needed institution. The Princess of Wales then laid the foundation-stone, and the Archbishop of Canterbury offered up prayer ; the proceedings soon after terminating with "God Bless the Prince of Wales," sung by pupils of the Royal College of Music.

To the Chairman and Members of the Town Council, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—The publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th instant of the Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated 15th February last, was the first intimation received by me of any unfavourable reports having been made regarding me and the other Honorary Surgeons attached to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, except that of irregularity of attendance.

The Resolution itself, it is true, was read out to us by Surgeon General Beatty some time in February last at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, but the fact that reports had been made reflecting upon our professional capacity, and that these reports had been embodied in the preamble to the Resolution read out to us, was kept back, I cannot but think intentionally.

That men holding the position which Surgeons-Major Hojel and Boustead hold in the profession should have thought it an honourable thing to attack the professional reputations of their colleagues behind their backs, without giving them an opportunity of defending themselves, is so utterly at variance with all my ideas of fair dealing between man and man, that I find it impossible to conceive how they could so far have forgotten what was due both to themselves and to me and my colleagues. As Government servants, these gentlemen are undoubtedly aware that under the orders of Government they are bound, in the event of their reporting unfavourably against any other Government servant, to furnish such servant with a copy of their report in order to give him an opportunity of defending himself, and surely the fact of our being Honorary Surgeons, rendering services to the public and the State without any remuneration at all, entitled us at the least to the consideration extended to the paid servants of Government.

As the Resolution above referred to has been communicated by Government to the Town Council, and, as I understand, it will be discussed at their next meeting, and as, moreover, the Town Council were the first to suggest and recommend to Government the appointment of Honorary Surgeons in connection with the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, I feel that I am bound to place the facts before you to enable you to form a correct opinion regarding the aspersions secretly cast upon me. I should have addressed the Government of Bombay upon the subject in the first instance, but it will be seen from their Resolution above referred to that they have completely exonerated me from the charge of incapacity so recklessly brought against me in the reports of Surgeons Major Hojel and Boustead. For, notwithstanding these reports, the Government, without so much as calling upon me for any explanation I might have to offer, reappointed me to the responsible post which I had the honour to hold.

I was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital along with two other gentlemen in the latter end of May 1882, when the late Dr. Cody was in charge of it. He welcomed us most cordially, and in the only report he submitted to Government after we were attached to the Hospital, he expressed his satisfaction at the zeal and efficiency with which I and my colleagues discharged our duties.

And the Government of Bombay, in their Resolution upon Dr. Cody's report, observed as follows :—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to notice that the experiment of employing gratuitous medical agency at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital has so far proved successful, and that the three Honorary Assistant Surgeons attached to the Hospital have given satisfaction by the efficient manner in which they have performed the duties assigned to them."

We had the privilege of working with Dr. Cody for more than a year after we were appointed, and during the whole of this period, I can honestly say, he never once had occasion to find fault with me either on the score of attention to my duties or the skill which I brought to bear upon the discharge of them.

On the death of Dr. Cody, Surgeon-Major Boustead acted as the Surgeon in charge of the hospital for about three months. During this period he never expressed any dissatisfaction with the manner in which I performed Surgical operations, or discharged my other duties. In fact, Dr. Boustead had very little personal knowledge of the work done by me in the hospital. He generally attended the hospital at about 8-30 A.M. and by that time I had already gone through the wards entrusted to me. As a matter of fact he never to my knowledge visited my wards except when I took him there to show him some case of unusual interest or of rare occurrence. As regards operations, he was never present at any performed by me except once or twice, when some minor operations were performed. How, therefore, Dr. Boustead could permit himself to express an opinion on my professional ability in the way he has done, is more than I can understand.

Dr. Boustead has also in his report stated that I was irregular in my att

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

We have had another extremely quiet day in business, the only special feature being a reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount 1 per cent., making one official minimum 4 per cent., the same as the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta. The decline was fully anticipated after the very favourable character of Monday's return, and has had no effect outside where advances on Government Paper have already been obtainable at 3½ per cent.

The home telegrams of yesterday present few fresh points of interest. Consols remain at 100⅜, French Rentes at 107½, and Indian loans are likewise unaltered.

In the Mincing-lane markets Reuter reports Linseed steady and 3d. higher in Calcutta to arrive. Rapeseed unchanged. Wheat firm with an improvement of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in London. In Liverpool No. 1 Soft White is quoted 1d. lower, whilst No. 2 is 2d. per cental higher.

The Skin Sales are evidently not progressing of favourably as they opened. Madras Goat Skins are reported to be meeting a slow sale at a decline of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. At the Liverpool East India Wool Sales, which opened yesterday, 14,000 bales are catalogued. A fair demand is being shown at previous prices.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was quiet again, the sales being only 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices are unaltered, but Americans to arrive come 1-32d. to 1-64d. lower again. In New York rates both ready and forward remain unchanged.

The Bombay market remains quiet but firm for ready stuff, with nothing or next to nothing doing for export. In New Crop, however, a large speculative business is passing amongst native dealers on the basis of Rs. 195 for Good Omra and Rs. 222 for Good Broach, March delivery. There are no European buyers at such prices, as they are considerably over a parity with home values.

In WHEAT there has been a trifle more doing, and contracts are reported to have been made for Soft White delivery in two months at Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 26-12 per candy.

SEEDS show no change.

FREIGHTS are generally steadier in tone, but rates are not altered, and shippers and owners are too wide apart in their views to admit of forward chartering. Owners ask 27s. 6d., shippers name 25s. open charter.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods and Yarns remain quiet with about an average business passing. Coals are firmer with more demand, but sellers still hold off.

EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration whatever to notice in rates, and as usual on Wednesday there has been very little doing, pending the result of biddings for Councils. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 7d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight		1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits	do.	do. 1s. 7d.	,,
Francs	do.	do. Frs. 2·08	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to show great weakness, and even the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount has failed to impart any firmness. In Fours business has been done at Rs. 99¾ and Rs. 99⅞ for ready and 15th September delivery with more sellers than buyers at the rate. Fours-and-a-half are still at Rs. 102¾.

SHARES are as dull as ever. In banks there is no movement. In Press shares we notice a decline to Rs. 3,150 for Sort. New Indian have improved to Rs. 217½. Mill shares are dull owing to the continued adverse appearance of the Yarn market. Telegrams from China are said to report a decline there of $1·50 in Bombay Twist, and the consequence is that the mills are pressing sales here at lower rates, in many cases at prices which barely cover cost. Bapty Flour Mills have receded to Rs. 36 premium. Cash Bazaar are now quoted at Rs. 87.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Harrogate, 1,208 tons, Captain J Surtees, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. Calder, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain G. Dounich, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Kellerman, and Padri Palla, as passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doet, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo, 183 chests opium, and six deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain C. La Verona, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (1st July), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg. Yeld, Lieut. Wilkinson, Lieut. Mackentosh, H. A. R. Ahmed, five ladies, two infants, five second class and one deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Osborne, Mr. Muir, Mr. Watt, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Haig, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Gorrie, and six deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Berenice (s)	Verona	Trieste, July 1.
	Baghdad (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, May 30.
	Titania (s)	Dounich	Hongkong, July 1.
	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	China, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Burmah (s)	Calder	Kurrachee.
	Nerbudda (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Berenice, to China, &c.
,, Croma, to Antwerp.
,, Viceroy, to Hull.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Malabar Coast and Colombo.

The steamer Harrogate, Surtees, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
18	Dacca (s)	Puckitt	London, June 11.
	Rooldana (s)	Clark	Bombay, June 25.
	Earl of Beaconsfield	Davies	New York, April 25.
	Parsee	Bailey	Liverpool, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamers Pemba, Coconada and Clan Alpine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
20	Bhundara (s)	Bombay.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
19	Clan Grant (s)	Calcutta.
	Tibre (s)	Tuticorin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacGregor s—4 cases aniline dye, Jaitha Dossa : 100 drums linseed oil, Richardson and Cruddas ; 50 drums turpentine and 50 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan MacGregor s—250 kegs red lead, George Jennings and Co.

Britannia s—20 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Goa s—15 cases matches, Abdoolaly Dawoodkhan.

Kangra s—50 drums linseed oil, Vincent Soares ; 17 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Khedive s—3 packages stationery, Hussonally Abdoolaly ; 12 still hocks sherry, &c., &c., Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hydaspes s—14 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Theran s—5 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Thames s—40 boxes silver bars (Rs. 120,000), David Sassoon and Co ; 150 boxes silver bars (426,000), The Chartered M. Bank ; 86 boxes silver bars (Rs. 257,000 and 3 boxes gold bars (Rs. 183,000), The National Bank ; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 125,400), The Chartered Bank ; 40 boxes silver bars (Rs. 120,000). The French Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nizam s—5 cases aniline dye, Sewchund Poputi ; 3 cases beads, Chothmull Bogree.

Gwalior s—8 bales paper, Keekabhoy Abdoolhoosein.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clyde s—5 packages glasswares, Fazull Dossa.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—7 cases aniline dye, Rahimtoola Noordin ; 83 cases sandy and 60 cases rose liquor, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 23.

Robinson, Captain, Army Education, on retirement from Nainital.

Mackintosh, Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, from leave, from England.

Yeld, Surg., from leave, from England.

Wilkinson, Lieut., 4th Rifles Brigade, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Wortlesley, Lieut., 7th Bengal N. I., from leave, to Mount Aboo.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW.
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	...	33	per month or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	...	36	or ,,	83
Semi-grand, on three legs	,,	6	,, or ,,	1.2

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CONNOR—July 18, at St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of Captain A. S. W. Connor, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son. (By telegram.)

BURMAH.

MARRIAGE.

KYNOCH—ROGLE—July 2, at St. Mathew's Church, Moulmein, British Burma, George Collingwood Kynoch, Assistant in the Secretariat to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to Mary Innes (Minnie), youngest daughter of the late Hugh Rogle, Esq., of Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KINLOCH—July 15, at Dharmsala, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, The King Royal Rifle Corps, of a son, which only survived its birth a few hours.

PRIME—July 21, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. Prime, Postal Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRADDOCK—BRENNAN—July 14, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Mr. John Jos. Craddock, of Stratford, Essex, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr. William Brennan, of Ballycrehane House, Co. Tipperary.

DEATHS.

FISHER—July 15, at Dehra Dun, Francis, the infant son of Mary and William Rogers Fisher, aged 11 days.

YATES—July 15, at Secunderabad, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Yates, 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, aged 40.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

THE short telegram announcing that the Conference after the sitting on Tuesday adjourned, *sine die*, must be taken to mean that this Conference, like that of 1882 held in Constantinople, has failed to accomplish the object for which it was called together. The British Government had recourse to a Conference in this case in order to procure the consent of the other Powers to an alteration of the Law of Liquidation which would permit of reduction of the interest on the Egyptian Debt, the inducement being that England would then advance eight millions sterling by way of loan to enable the Khedive to pay the indemnities for the destruction of property at Alexandria, and meet other pressing liabilities. The declaration of the experts appointed by the Powers that a reduction of the interest is not necessary, and should not be sanctioned, and the offer on the part of France to prepare a rival scheme which would not trench upon the interests of the bondholders, of course knocked the bottom out of the British proposal. The natural result is that the Conference adjourns indefinitely, leaving things as they are. Whether it will reassemble to hear the French proposals, or to consider some modification of those of Great Britain, is, of course, doubtful. Probably it will not assemble again. But in the meanwhile the financial dead-lock in Egypt which appeared so formidable to the English Ministry that it was worth risking the assembling of a Conference in the hope that the united wisdom of Europe could agree to a solution of the difficulty is not in the least mitigated by the lapse of time, now seen to be wasted, nor by the intrigues and feverish hopes to which the disclosure of our embarrassment has given rise. The Government has now to face the old evils in an intensified form, and to deal with them with a shaken authority. It is, doubtless, a consolation to the Ministry, while suffering under this fresh vexation, that the bondholders in whose supposed interests the failure of the scheme submitted to the Conference has been effected, will not profit in any way by what has happened. If Egypt cannot pay the indemnities, the cost of the English garrison, and the interest on the debt, without eight millions of English money to help her over her present difficulties, it was bad tactics on the part of those looking for the indemnities and interest to throw obstacles in the way of the Power which was prepared to give the Khedive the wherewithal to surmount the emergency.

AN interesting experiment begun in this city two years since, is now, if not ripe for judgment, in some danger of being judged, and pronounced a failure. In England, as is well known, the professional services given to the hospitals are mainly, if not wholly, gratuitous, the prestige and experience acquired by attending the wards of a great hospital amply compensating the distinguished surgeons and physicians who are emulous of the onerous employment for the otherwise unrequited labour which they bestow upon the patients. Here in India the hospitals are placed under surgeons in the service of Government, who are, of course, paid for the duties they perform. Circumstances are so different from those prevailing in England that no other course seems practicable, and no one has ever seriously thought of objecting to the arrangement. Of late years, however, the growth of a class of professional men unconnected with Government, has given rise to a feeling of dissatisfaction that all the well-paid medical appointments should be reserved for those in the service of the State. As it was not altogether possible to throw open appointments of this class, a movement was set on foot with a view to getting for the outsiders a footing at least in the hospitals, even without any pay at all. It was hoped that, as in England, the reputation acquired by hospital practice would more than compensate for the time and skill placed gratuitously at the service of the public. This motive, which undoubtedly influenced those first moving in the matter, was not in any way unworthy or self-seeking ; to say so would be to cast an unmerited stigma on the men who give their unpaid services to the hospitals of Europe. When the subject was broached in Bombay, the suggestion was strengthened by the fact that if the hospital system be made adequate to the needs of the vast population of the city, the payment at the usual Government scale of all the medical officers that would be required, would form too onerous a burden for the resources of the taxpayers, on whom it would, of course, ultimately fall. The advisability of making an attempt to man the Bombay hospitals on the English system was therefore very generally acquiesced in, and the proposal when made was with very little delay agreed to by the Municipality and the Government, and carried into effect. At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on the 22nd November, 1882, while sanctioning the grant of Rs. 36,000 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1882, a resolution was passed protesting against the expenditure of so large a sum on a private charity. In reference to this at a meeting of the Town Council ten days later, it was resolved that Government should be reminded that the salary of the assistant surgeon of the hospital in question ought not to be a charge on the donation paid by the Municipality for the maintenance of the hospital. These resolutions were forwarded to the Bombay Government by the Municipal Commissioner, in a letter in which he expressed the hope that Government would induce the trustees of the Goculdas charities to devote more funds to the maintenance of the hospital. On the 21st December of the same year the Municipal Corporation passed another resolution on the same subject, which was to the effect that they recognised the necessity of appointing an assistant surgeon to the hospital, but that they desired to express the opinion that the time had come when such appointments should be non-remunerative. This gave rise to a Government Resolution communicated to the Corporation in a letter dated 27th January, 1882, from Mr. Nugent, Acting Secretary to Government. In this the Government expressed their desire of furthering the proposal to commence in the hospital the system of enlisting the voluntary services of the medical profession in aid of the house staff, which had been found to work successfully in many similar institutions elsewhere. They therefore suggested that medical men should be invited to offer their services as honorary surgeons to aid the surgeon in charge, and that a selection should be made from such as offered themselves for the post, the appointment being only for a fixed period not exceeding a year. This letter being placed before a meeting of the Corporation held on the 15th March, 1882, it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested, in consultation with the Town Council, to invite offers of the services of duly qualified medical gentlemen as honorary assistant surgeons to the hospital, and that from the number of those offering their services two or more be recommended by the Commissioner and the Town Council to Government, for appointment for the period of six or twelve months, as might appear most desirable. On this Resolution being forwarded to the Town Council, that body on the 24th March requested the Commissioner to write to the newspapers to invite such offers. Nine gentlemen came forth in response to the invitation, and at a meeting of the Town Council held on 28th April, 1882, Mr. Ollivant read a memorandum on the subject of the appointment. Acting upon a suggestion by Surgeon-Major Carter, who was then in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, that gentlemen acquainted with hospital practice in Europe should be preferred, he suggested the recommending of Mr. Roland Blaney, Mr. H. D. Pesikaka, and Mr. H. J. Khambata to Government for appointment. And in this recommendation the Town Council concurred.

The three young practitioners in question have held their appointments ever since. But now their competence for the duties of the position they hold is called in question. Surgeon-Major Hojel officially reports to the Government that the experiment is a failure, and he says that if the interests of the patients are not to be sacrificed, the assistant surgeons who are to carry out the orders of the Principal, must be paid subordinates upon whose obedience and discipline he will have a right to count. We have already published this report, which it is right to point out is an official document sent in to the Surgeon-General in answer to an official inquiry as to how the new system was found to answer in practice. To-day we publish two letters in which Mr. Roland Blaney and Mr. Pesikaka, not content with impugning Surgeon-Major Hojel's report, take him to task for having written it, and inquire how he acquitted himself of his duties as chief medical officer of the hospital. In adopting this course they have certainly not served their case. These young practitioners are not in any way self-responsible for the efficiency or the punctuality of their official chief, who is one of the most eminent of Bombay practitioners, for the efficiency of the hospital ; and he is responsible, and has actually been called upon by his superior to report on the competence and care of his assistants. We have no desire whatever to enter into an unprofitable discussion on this latter subject. We are quite willing to follow the example of the Government of Bombay, whose Resolution passes lightly over the allegations of want of punctuality and care, and, in appointing Mr. Blaney and Mr. Pesikaka for a further term of office, expresses a hope that in future, now that the unpunctuality in question has been pointed out, they will be more assiduous in their attendance. The Town Council yesterday showed equal tact, and declined to discuss the merits of the case, lest they should inadvertently embitter a painful discussion. One of the three young practitioners first appointed, has not been re-appointed with his colleagues, he having been charged with a distinct breach of orders which apparently he is not prepared to deny. It is to be hoped that the good sense and right feeling of the community will approve and sustain the action of the Government and of the Town Council in this matter, in which there is a good deal more at stake than the personal susceptibilities of those immediately interested. In the letters which we publish to-day it is asserted that Surgeon Major Hojel, by writing the report which has brought the subject before the Government and ultimately before the public, has taken a course which involved the professional ruin of the assistant surgeons. That is a wholly exaggerated view of the action taken. It does not involve their ruin, but their annoyance, and much natural indignation. When the Principal of the hospital was called upon to report upon the working of the new system, he was bound to give his real view of the matter. We may regret that his view was unfavourable ; but unfavourable or otherwise, it was his duty to write without fear or favour, and he ought not to be vilified because he recommends a return to the old system of paid assistants. That system involves an outlay which must become large if hospital accommodation is to be extended, as it must be if the requirements of the city are to be adequately met ; on that ground we should regret an enforced return to it. But the subject is one which must be dealt with on broad grounds of the public interest, and it should be discussed with a firm determination to refuse to allow it to be complicated by personalities or professional jealousies.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us that Dr. Hunter's evidence before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons was regarded as giving a clearer idea of the proposals of the Government of India than that of the witnesses who preceded him. This was not perhaps altogether the fault of the witnesses, who were frequently derailed by members of the Committee, often more eager to cross-examine them upon some side issue, than to get at the facts as the witnesses themselves desired to put them. We must wait for the published report of the Committee to get the despatches and other documents in which the proposals of the Government of India were set forth for the information of the House of Commons. In anticipation of the arrival of the papers in question we publish to-day four minutes drawn up by members of the Famine Commission in January last, and placed before the Committee. The minutes in question are of considerable value, explaining as they do the protective object of the railways which the Government of India propose to have constructed.

THE Indian reliefs for the next trooping season are said to be the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish from Malta, the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment from Gibraltar, and the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry from Plymouth ; relieving the 1st Battalion Royal Irish at Meerut, the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment at Bareilly, and the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment at Aden. The 13th Hussars go home from Muttra, their place being taken by the 3rd Dragoon Guards from Colchester. At present four batteries of artillery are named for relief—the 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Ahmednuggur ; the O Battery 1st Brigade, Kamptee ; and the No. 7 Battery London Division and No. 8 Battery Eastern Division from Aden, going home ; their places on the Indian establishment being taken by the T Battery 1st Brigade, Shorncliffe, the U Battery 1st Brigade, Athlone, the No. 1 Battery Eastern Division, Languard Fort, and the No. 1 Battery London Division from Portsmouth.

MR. WORDSWORTH'S LETTER TO THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Weak as your correspondent "Keswal" plainly is in the province of argument, he is still weaker in the province of humour. I think the warmest sympathizer with his views must have felt his spirits sink before he reached the end of the dreary apologue in which "Keswal" struggles to make his convictions palpable to mankind. Possibly my own foolish prejudices interpose a medium too opaque for "Keswal's" wit to reach my understanding, but I am inclined to believe that on this point at least I shall have the judgment of experts on my side. A great satirist tells us that "dullness is sacred in a sound divine," and the majority of church-goers seem to admit, with some grumbling, the legitimacy of this judgment. But sound divines as a rule do not try to be funny, or if they do they are preserved by some merciful instinct from the melancholy catastrophe into which "Keswal" has plunged with such a cheerful countenance.

With respect to "Keswal's" argumentative attack on my position, I have nothing to say except that it is entirely irrelevant. Whatever may be my judgment of the merits of the nomination system introduced by Lord Lytton, or whatever may be my estimate of the most which the power of patronage has been exercised in this Presidency or elsewhere, it remains true that any distinct note of inferiority attached to the class of Statutory Civilians would be inconsistent with the express professions of the Indian Government made at the time when that system was established. "We intend," Lord Lytton wrote, to the "new Native Civil Service to be regarded as a branch of the Covenanted Civil Service, no distinction being made in the duties, or responsibilities, of those particular posts, which will be open alike to both branches and the status and position of officers holding the same posts being the same, whether they are taken from the one branch or the other." It is surely clear that the proposal to declare Statutory Civilians disqualified from exercising the judicial functions entrusted to Competition Civilians was inconsistent with these professions and would have been regarded as a breach of faith by all native gentlemen acquainted with the facts. If "Keswal" cannot see this, as perhaps he cannot, I can only explain it by charitably supposing that his caste prejudices have dimmed irretrievably the original brightness of his understanding. His fancy that he has disposed of my arguments by a reference to the many millions in India to whom these questions have no interest, and an allusion to the inevitable Tommy Atkins, is an exhibition of intellectual helplessness at which I can only smile. I never supposed that material order was in the slightest peril from this or any other agitation confined to the educated public. When I spoke of that public "keeping quiet," I referred to the very commendable self-restraint which, under great provocation, they maintained last year.

Since that date an active agitation has, as your readers are aware, sprung up against the reduction of the age for competition to the Civil Service, to which Lord Lytton looked as the efficient instrument for excluding natives altogether from that service. With that agitation I sympathize for two reasons. I do so, firstly, because I think that we obtained more capable men from England when the limit of age was 23 than we are ever likely to do now ; and, secondly, I am anxious that a certain proportion of the educated youth of India should have inducements to go to England and associate on terms as nearly equal as possible with their future colleagues. I do not wish to see them condemned to an inferior position in their own country, and acquire, as they inevitably must, feelings of bitterness against the Government and against Englishmen generally. I must leave your readers to judge whether my views or those of my critics are more far-seeing, more statesmanlike. What most strikes me in the opinions of "Keswal" and persons of his stamp, is their ignorance of human nature, their total want of sympathy with the people among whom they live, and their obtuseness to the changes which are going on around them. They would govern India as Charles and Laud governed England, with an immense confidence in the goodness of their own intentions and the sacredness of their rights, but with a blindness to the feelings, the prejudices, and the convictions of their contemporaries which excites in us who know the issue of it, sometimes anger, more often pity.

One word more about that letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* which has so disturbed "Keswal." If it was written with rather more emphasis than I usually adopt, that was not without design. I thought it desirable that some people in England should have an opportunity of learning that there were Englishmen in India who felt as strongly as natives do about the justice of certain proposals, and were not afraid to say what they thought, and I believe that my plain speaking has not been wholly without effect. It did not fall within the scope of my letter to judge in detail the present system of nominating civilians in India, although I think it is as bad a system as could be devised. I have, however, spoken of that system elsewhere, and if, as I hear on good authority, it will shortly be very considerably amended, I may hope that my efforts have contributed in some slight measure to that result.

July 23. W. WORDSWORTH.

INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE following are the Minutes by Members of the Famine Commission now in India on the protective character of certain Railways :—

On 23rd January 1883, the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State at length on the entire question of Railway policy, recommending certain important modifications of the existing arrangements. Amongst other proposals, it suggested the construction of 3,837 miles of railway "indispensable for protective or other urgent purposes," capital for which, 27½ millions, was to be raised in various ways. Amongst these projects were three—

1. Bhopal-Jhansi-Gwalior and Jhansi-Cawnpur, 385 miles, at an estimated cost of 3½ millions.
2. Barakur-Nagpur, 627 miles, at 5½ millions.
3. Bilaspur-Kutni-Lalitpur (since changed to Etawah), 380 miles, at 3½ millions.

These lines the Government showed might, with good reason, be expected to be productive, and they described them as "Protective Railways of the highest importance ;" and they proposed that they should be granted to Companies on "Bengal Central terms,' the annually accruing interest, aggregating nearly 1 million sterling up to 1887-88 (inclusive), being debited to the annual grant of £750,000 available for protection against famine.

In his reply, dated 16th August, the Secretary of State took exception to various parts of the scheme. Amongst other objections, he observed that several of the lines proposed would not, in the opinion of the Famine Commissioners, have been deemed protective in strict sense of the word. "In particular the two lines, Bengal and Nagpur, and the lines from Bhopal to Gwalior and Jhansi (Cawnpur ?), appear to me to have no greater claim in this respect than could be advanced on behalf of every railway." On this ground, accordingly, apart from the general policy of thus charging interest to the Famine Insurance Fund, the proposal was considered inadmissible. The Secretary of State, however, concurred with the Government of India in thinking that the time had arrived for considering the propriety of extending the limits of public expenditure on railways, and announced the intention of the Government to propose the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons next session for this purpose.

The Government of India replied to this letter on 24th September 1883, combating the various objections of the Secretary of State, and in paras. 14, 15 and 16 they dealt with the views expressed as to the non-protective character of the Bhopal-Gwalior and Nagpur-Bengal lines.

In the meanwhile the Government of India had, on 2nd June 1883, requested sanction to the grant of the Bilaspur-Katni line on Central Bengal terms, 332 miles, broad gauge, on an estimate of Rs. 2,45,00,000. On the 18th August the Government requested sanction to construct as a State Railway a line from Jhansi to Manickpur, 180 miles, broad gauge, at £1,700,000. On the same date the Government of India supplied the Secretary of State with details of the Nagpur-Bengal scheme ; in paras. 42 and 43 they insisted on its importance as a protection against famine. They urged its concession to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company on the Bengal Central" or other terms in harmony with the principle of a limited guarantee. On 8th September the Government reiterated its request for the concession of Bhopal-Gwalior and Jhansi-Cawnpur line to a Company with a limited guarantee ; and as the prospects of the season were at this time very gloomy, they urged the desirability of the line being taken in hand without delay. This proposal was negatived by the Secretary of State on 25th October 1883, as was that regarding the Nagpur-Bengal Railway on the 31st idem. On 8th November 1883, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Jhansi-Manickpur scheme, but on the narrow guage. The Bilaspur-Etawah project was on the 23rd August stated by His Lordship to be reserved for future consideration.

The whole subject will therefore, it is to be presumed, go before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and we are now invited to express an opinion on the question of the right the lines in question to be regarded as Protective Railways in the sense in which that word was used in the Famine Commission Report.

Our view of railway extension as a protection against famine was based on the calculation that a railway could bring supplies in excess of any probable demands for food to an area of 25 miles on either side of it, i.e., 50 miles wide ; and taking British India to contain 1,000,000 square miles, it followed that 20,000 miles of rail would be requisite or 10,000 more than the length at that time in existence. Striking out from this 10,000 miles mountainous and desert tracts and those naturally placed beyond danger, we suggested as probable the view that 5,000 miles would go far to remove all future risk of serious difficulty in supplying food to any district.

This estimate was, on the face of it, of the roughest possible order. It purported to deal only with 1,000,000 square miles, whereas British territory in India consists of 900,000 square miles, and the Native States of 575,000 square miles with 50 millions of inhabitants—an item which the Government does not and cannot, from the nature of the case, disregard. The object of our contention, as I understand it, was to show that, wherever a railway was taken, the country for 25 miles on each side of it could be supplied with food, and that such an extension of our railway system as would bring every part of the country within that distance of a line was not a task which was in any way beyond attainment. In support of this contention we pointed out that, even at the rate of 2½ millions per annum, the 60 millions necessary for the completion of the 10,000 miles would be available in the course of 25 years. But so far were we from acquiescing in any such lengthened postponement of the completion of the means of protection, or any curtailment of the former system of borrowing for railway extension, that we expressed our "concern that the apprehension of financial difficulties should have led to its partial suspension, and our hope that nothing may stand in the way of a very early return to the former scale of grants for this paramount object, or the adoption of some other equivalent form of aid." The statistics at our command did not enable us to specify, except in the most general way, the localities to be traversed by the future railways, for instance, we had nothing to guide us in estimating the probable cost of a line from the Central Provinces to Bengal, and we were equally ill-supplied with the statistics bearing on the feasibility of a railway extension to the north-west of the Central Provinces and Bundelkund. We did, however, in para. 17 of Section 4 refer to the country between the Jumna and the Jubbulpoor Railway as urgently in need of railway construction ; and also to the desirability of bringing Orissa into connection with Bengal, though we were not then able to say whether this could be better done by canal or rail.

Since that time the necessary surveys have been made, and information collected as to the probable earnings of lines in either direction, and a system of lines has been proposed by the Government of India which would have the effect of placing the grain of the Central Provinces at the command of every part of India. The line Raipur-Bilaspur-Kutni Etawah will bring grain both on to the main line at Katni for Allahabad and the parts commanded thence, and to the Bhopal-Gwalior line at Etawah *en route* for Jhansi-Gwalior, Agra and Cawnpur while the line from Jhansi to Manickpur will, traverse a region which for uncertainty of rainfall and general depression of the inhabitants is probably circumstanced as any in India.

The proposed line from Bhopal to Jhansi and thence to Agra and Cawnpur will render the supplies brought by the Great Indian Peninsula and Bilashpur-Etawah lines available for famine relief in Bundelkhund, where famine is always a matter of probable occurrence, and is sooner or later inevitable, as well as Rohilkhund and the country to the north of the East Indian Railway.

The line from Bilaspur to Nagpur, again and the Bhopal-Gwalior would be of the highest possible importance for famine-relief purposes in the Deccan and Madras ; while the Nizam's new line will render these supplies available for the Hyderabad country, and within far easier reach of Madras.

On the other side the lines from Bilaspur to Barakur and Chybrassa to Cuttack and Pooree will provide for the rare, but by no means impossible, occurrence of dearth in Behar in the one case and Orissa on the other, not only making the supplies of Orissa and the Central Provinces available in cases of scarcity in Behar, but rendering the supplies from East Bengal available, as well as those of the Central Provinces, in case of scarcity in Orissa. Moreover, the line from Benares to Chandel would greatly increase the importance of both as a means of famine relief.

I do not see that it is possible to put the case more strongly than it is put in paras. 14—16 of the Government of India's letter of 24th September 1883 ; and the letter of 8th September 1883, and its enclosures, show how close at hand the risk of famine is, and how easily the Government may have Bundelkhund on its hands for famine relief. In the case of the Bilaspur-Etawah line, there is the additional advantage that it will add greatly to the supply of coal and to its cheapness, thus stimulating locomotion on all railways within reach. As regarded the Nagpur-Bengal line, the argument in favor of its importance as a means of protection and relief in times of famine, contained in para. 42 of the Government of India's letter of 18th August 1883, seems to me complete.

In considering the policy of assisting any of these lines from Famine Insurance Funds, the question seems to me to be whether the money thus spent can be invested in any other way in which it will operate more effectively in diminishing distress and in assisting relief operations on the occurrence of famine. When it is remembered that a pound of food is carried by rail 2,000 miles for ½ or ¾d., and that every broad guage train carries the food of 1,800 people for a year, carried and when these results are contrasted with the feeble and costly attempts at carriage by bullock carts in time of famine, it seems to me impossible to employ the Famine Fund more directly in a way that will save life and lessen expenditure in the future than by running lines from a region which may be justly called the granary of India, which is to a large extent exempt from crop-failures, into regions where the rainfall is so precarious, and other circumstances of the country and population so unfavorable, as to make it certain that sooner or later the Government will have to come to the aid of a famine-stricken community. The opening up of the corn-fields of Central Province for the rest of India seems to me the great precaution against famine of which the circumstances admit, and till that is accomplished, I should regard the paying off of debt or any other employment of the Famine Insurance Fund as the worst possible economy,—to say nothing of the saving of human life to which the existence of the railways will undoubtedly conduce.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM.

Calcutta, 1st January 1884.

I concur in what Mr. Cunningham says as to the views of the Famine Commission, as I recollect them and my personal views as a member of the Commission coincide with his. We gave a rough idea of what might be the possible extent and cost of railways of pressing necessity for famine relief, to show that their execution was not beyond our means, but we had no data for working out the details, as indeed we expressly said. I am sure we had no intention that anything in which we concurred in our report should be used as an argument for limiting the extension of railways. A glance at our chart of famine areas between 1833 and 1878 will show how these are massed in the north and south of the Continent, extending also down the East Coast, but omitting a large tract in the centre of India. The north and south do not generally suffer simultaneously, and can help each other in turn, and the Central Provinces may be said to be a granary always available to help either. Any line of railway, therefore, which connects the famine areas of the north and south, and more especially which connects either or both with the Central Provinces will certainly be a great protective agency in some future famine ; and it does not follow that because one line penetrates a famine tract, several lines converging towards it from various source of food supply will not be necessary case of severe famine.

J. B. PEILE.

Bombay, 6th January 1884.

I entirely agree with Mr. Cunningham's Minute, and am convinced that the Famine Commissioners would have held railways from Bhopal to Gwalior and from Jhansi to Cawnpore and Manickpur, as also one from Bilaspur to Etawah, and the Nagpur Sitarampur line, to be eminently important for prevention of famine. I trust that the Government of India will press the argument for a large extension of railways most strongly before the Select Committee.

C. E. ELLIOTT.

10th January 1884.

The two points raised in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 7, dated

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The details of the force which is to make up the expedition into the Zhob valley are not yet settled, though the contrary has been stated. The only thing fixed is the date, namely, 15th September. The main object of the expedition will be the survey of the Zhob valley, rather than the punishment of the Zhob chief.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

A statement of the annual expense incurred during the past five years in the migration to the hills has been called for under instructions received from the Secretary of State.

MILITARY REFORM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The system of instruction in the Native Army has been changed. The new system will come into operation before the commencement of the next annual course. The prizes in amount remain the same as before, but the instructor's prize and the prize for the second best shot in regiments have been abolished. The 800 yards distance for infantry has been done away with, the course being ten shots at each distance from 200 to 700 yards: the cavalry firing ten shots at each distance from 200 600 yards, and the recruits of both arms ten rounds at each distance from 100 to 600 yards: marksmen to obtain 120 points. The extra three rounds in infantry to be expended in moving object practice.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY AT LOGGERHEADS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

A meeting of ratepayers has been called for Saturday afternoon, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of protesting against the Municipal Commissioners being condemned unheard, and against the illegal appointment by the local Government of a Commission to supersede the Municipality. As the case stands, the Corporation has appointed a Committee to draw up a comprehensive scheme of sanitary and structural improvements; and the Lieutenant-Governor, acting on the memorial recently submitted, proposes to appoint a Commission on which only two Municipal Commissioners besides the Chairman will have places for the same object. The object of the local Government is to escape liability and meet all the police charges. The memorial which it is proposed should be adopted at Saturday's meeting prays the Viceroy to disallow the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. The *Indian Daily News*, which has very strongly taken up the cause of the Municipal Commissioners against what it styles the illegal and unfair dictation of the local Government, advises the Commissioners to resign in a body unless the Lieutenant-Governor's "wigging" letters and the appointment of an extra Commission be withdrawn.

The Committee appointed by the Municipality held its first meeting yesterday. It was resolved that to prevent overcrowding by building on the sites of filled-up tanks the Commissioners should acquire the larger tanks before filling them up, the sites to be utilised as squares for ventilation; for the recreation of the neighbourhood as squares, with improved tanks in the middle, such as Cornwallis Square; as spare lands for erecting model cattle sheds, and if not wanted for any of these purposes, and if the neighbourhood is already well ventilated, to be sold. The original proposition proposed to add "for building or garden land," but these words were omitted on objection being raised against building being permitted over tanks filled in with rubbish. The Ward Committees are to be called on to supply a list of the tanks they recommend for acquisition in each ward. The Port Commissioners are to be asked to place at the disposal of the Municipality, for filling in the tanks, earth excavated in the course of the new Kidderpore dock works. The Health Officer is to be asked to select one of the worst wards in the town and to report all the sanitary improvements he considers needful in that area, such reforms to be carried out at once, so that the Committee may ascertain the best mode of procedure, and the cost and practical results of improvements, for guidance in regard to other parts of the town. Another resolution declared that as the mortality in Calcutta last year was reduced to 28·4, while that in the suburbs was 40·7, and as the proportionate rate of reduction was greater in the town than in the suburbs, it was evident that any benefit to be derived from the sanitation of the town would be incomplete unless parallel measures are taken for drainage and the sanitation of the suburbs, and that this be represented to the Lieutenant-Governor for his consideration and such action as he may think proper. It was also resolved to address a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, asking their opinion as to the streets most urgently needing improvement. It was further decided that as there has been no complete survey of the town since 1844, it was very desirable to have a fresh survey, and that Government should be asked to spare a survey party for the purpose, and if they would assist the Municipality with any grant towards the expenditure.

THE HON. KRISTODAS PAL.

The Hon. Kristodas Pal is reported not to be so well again. He is suffering from a lung complication, added to a constitutional ailment under which he has laboured for several years past. His present condition causes great anxiety.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. FRANCIS, THE TEA-PLANTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The case against Mr. Francis, manager of the Dygoroon tea garden, belonging to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, broke down to-day. The chemical analysis showed that there were traces of opium in the viscera. The magistrate honourably acquitted Mr. Francis on all counts without calling for a defence. Another case of assault brought forward against him by the police also completely broke down.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 23.

At 9 a.m. to-day the new arterial road was opened by Mr. Reid, the Collector, in the presence of a large assemblage of Government officials and gentlemen of this city. The road is to be named after Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., and the bridge which connects two portions of it is to be called the Fernandez Bridge.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Egyptian Conference resumed its sittings yesterday, and was eventually adjourned *sine die*.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MARSEILLES, JULY 22.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Canton sailed to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 23.

French mail-steamer Peesho, from China, and Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-7½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-7½
40s. Mule Twist	9-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ ,, ,,	83½
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	107⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	50½

Arrival.—Clintonia.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Manilla land line and line to Mandalay still interrupted.
Foochow-Shanghai line still interrupted.
Hongkong-Canton line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, July 22.

10 p.m.	80·9

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

6 a.m.	79·7
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	82·9

THE Bank of Bombay has reduced its minimum rate to 4 per cent. per annum.

IN another column we publish an interesting paper, which is written as a preface to "King Wagaru's Manu Dhammasattham," by Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner and President of the Educational Syndicate of British Burmah.

We publish in another part of the paper letters by Dr. Roland Blaney and Dr. Pesikaka in reply to the Government Resolution which we published a few days ago complaining of the "want of regularity of punctuality in their attendance" as honorary assistant surgeons of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. We understand that both Dr. R. Blaney and Dr. Pesikaka have since sent in their resignation.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday Dr. Peterson revived the point, which he had raised on the last occasion, as to whether a certain memorandum of the Municipal Commissioner should not be entered in the minutes of the proceedings as having been recorded *nemine contradicente*, rather than "unanimously," as was stated at present. Dr. Peterson said that though he had expressed no objection to the memorandum being admitted into their records, he did not expressly vote in favour of the motion to that effect, and therefore the motion could not be said to have been carried with one voice. Dr. Peterson's proposition to alter the minutes in accordance with his views was, after a long debate, negatived by a large majority. The next subject which provoked a good deal of discussion, were letters addressed by Dr. Roland Blaney and Dr. Pesikaka, the honorary assistant surgeons of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the report made by Surgeon-Major Hojel on the question of their conduct and professional capabilities. Dr. Blanc proposed that the honorary surgeons be informed that their letters which be submitted to Government, who have thus far dealt with the question executively. Mr. Geary seconded the proposition, stating that it would not be wise to reopen the question, after the Government had by their Resolution smoothed over the difficulty with considerable tact. Dr Peterson proposed an amendment to the effect that the whole correspondence be forwarded to the Corporation, but on a division Dr. Blanc's proposition was carried by seven votes to four. The next item in the agenda paper was a letter from the Director of Public Instruction applying to the Council to insert a grant of Rs. 5,250 per annum in the Educational Budget, in aid of the proposed Veterinary College and Hospital. The Council appeared to be unanimous in holding that the institution was worthy of their support, but as the grant could not be made until the next budget came to be considered, it was agreed to defer the matter till that time.

THE Carthage, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 15th July, arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on Tuesday.

LORD GARMOYLE has returned from Kashmere, and is making a short stay at Murree.

THE height of the water in Vehar lake on July 18 was 52·10 feet after a rainfall of 31·38 inches, against 50·40 feet on the corresponding day of last year and a rainfall of 56·11 inches. In Tulsi lake there were 35·50 feet of water on the 18th instant, against 48·60 feet on the corresponding day of last year.

BOMBAY is reproached for the indifference she has shown to Sir Oliver St. John's appeal on behalf of the Sir Bartle Frere memorial fund. At Hyderabad the matter seems to have been taken up very warmly. The subscription there now amounts to 2,625 Halli Sicca, or about 2,290 Company's rupees, His Highness the Nizam heading the list with a contribution of Rs 500.

THE Committee appointed to investigate into certain charges brought against the board of examiners of one of the primary schools at Calangute (Goa) has found the members guilty. The president is censured for not knowing how to preserve order. One of the members, P. M. de Noronha, has been suspended from duty and pay for six months for using insulting language to the first authority of the State, while the professor of the school, Damian Jose do Rozario e Souza, is suspended for three months without pay for having had an altercation with the president and interrupting the examination.

THE course adopted by the Goa Government with regard to the funds belonging to the Hindoo temples has been so far successful as to bring into circulation large amounts of money which were hitherto lying idle. By a recent legislative enactment, the Government becomes the trustee of the funds, which in future will be managed by a department under Government control. One of the immediate advantages of this arrangement will be to place the money beyond the reach of the dacoits infesting Novas Conquistas, where the means of guarding property are so inadequate as not to be relied upon. Owing to this state of affairs it has been the practice to bury valuables. About three years ago Rs. 50,000 were discovered buried in a pagoda, and now it is reported that Senhor Rego, the Administrator of Comacona, has succeeded in unearthing a sum of Rs. 6,000 in a temple at Molcarguna.

IT is only Dr. D. Cunningham who has been placed on special duty to follow up the researches of Dr. Koch into the origin of cholera. Dr. J. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, continues at his present post, and will not be concerned in the inquiry, except so far that Dr. Cunningham will report to him. There is some talk of a second inquirer coming out from England. Sir Joseph Fayrer is known to be pressing the subject of Dr. Koch's researches on the attention of the Secretary of State, who he is anxious should send out a scientific man of standing to study Dr. Koch's theory.

DISTRICT OFFICERS in parts of Lower Bengal are said to be considerably embarrassed just now by the incursion of certain gangs of Mekranis and Beluchis, which are making the tour of the country, like the formidable band which excited the consternation of the Madras Presidency some two or three years ago. These singular travellers are said to have a very rough and ready way of dealing with the Bengali villagers, who submit readily to their exactions rather than run the risk of a collision with such wild-looking visitors. The usual plan of treating them is for the local authorities on the arrival of a gang to send out some policemen and compel it to move on somewhere else, but this is obviously a partial remedy, and if this erratic immigration increases systematically, as it appears to be doing, some better means must be found for the prevention of the mischief it is likely to entail.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM'S decision in the case of Lopez *vs.* Lopez that the English law as regards marriage with a deceased wife's sister is applicable to Europeans in India is not very favourably commented upon in Bengal. "Mrs. Lopez," says one of the local papers, "intends to appeal. That is her private business. There are, however, many families where this decision will sow the seeds of fickleness, dissension, disgrace, and ruin; and for the sake of these families and in the interest of public morality it appears necessary that this question should be decided by a full Bench. It may be necessary for the Legislature to give effect to that decision as against future marriages with a deceased wife's sister, and yet to validate those unions already contracted in an honest belief that in India they were permissible. Cannot the Government, which does so many things, cause this very serious question to be threshed out in the High Court in a manner which shall prove as satisfactory to the public as the present state of affairs is unsatisfactory?"

AN ingenious theory as to the cause of Indian famines is put forward by a writer in the July number of the *Indian Forester*. The mischief, it is asserted, is done by goats. The links in the chain of causation are apparently these: the goats destroy the young trees; without the young trees the forests sooner or later decay, without the forests there is no rainfall, and without rain the crops perish. The subject was first suggested to the writer's mind in the Kizzilboom desert by seeing one of the huge flocks maintained by the nomad tribes advancing across the wilderness "in a moving mass, whose dimensions I judged to be about 150 yards long by 100 broad," and which he guessed to contain 15,000 animals. Such a mass would no doubt devour every green shoot on an open plain as effectually as locusts, but, asks a sceptic, would not they provide their own remedy? It would be impossible for the 15,000 to maintain their numbers long when they had devastated the country. Still there is no question that a vast number of Indian goats can live on the margin of starvation and continue to do a great deal of harm. The writer estimates that there are 14 millions of them in the Madras Presidency alone, and he instances for warning the case of St. Helena, where the introduction of the animal interfered most disastrously with the economy of nature, destroying a whole flora of forest trees with all the creatures, insects, molluscs, and birds indirectly or directly dependent on them. St. Helena is very small, and India very large; but the same process may be going on here as surely, though not so appreciably. And if so, we shall have to expect an increasing frequency of famines.

IT is reported from Mandalay that a postal system is about to be started in Upper Burma.

THE Burma State Railway is increasing in prosperity. During the first half of 1884 as compared with 1883 the nett earnings were 6¼ lakhs, being an increase of two lakhs and six thousand. About half a lakh of nett earnings is due to the new line to Pegu, which is equal to 5 per cent. per annum on the capital fairly debitable to that section. The line to Pyuntaza was opened on the 3rd July, and although this is the slack season and the country round Pyuntaza is neither thickly peopled nor well cultivated, the trains on that section during the first fortnight earned enough to cover working expenses. These facts show that any well-chosen line in Burma will pay.

MORE oil has been struck at Baku. In this instance it was discovered on the estate of a German, Herr Weiser, at a depth of 378 feet, and soon afterwards was flowing at the rate of 400,000 gallons a day. Possibly of even more importance than the petroleum, as regards the immediate interests of Baku, is the finding of good water, of which the place has hitherto stood in great need. A well-known petroleum engineer, after boring at a spot on the outskirts of the town, has been rewarded by coming upon a copious supply of excellent quality.

THE theatres in Toulon, one is not surprised to hear, have all closed their doors. The Parisian theatres—some of them, at all events—remained open during the visitation of the cholera in 1832, the first and most fatal of all, carrying off as it did its six or seven hundred victims daily in Paris. It was during the height of the terrible epidemic that Harel, the manager of the Porte Saint-Martin Theatre, issued the often-quoted advertisement which raised a laugh even in the midst of the horrors hourly witnessed. "It has been remarked with astonishment," he gravely informed the public, "that the theatres are the only public places where, no matter how great the number of spectators, no case of cholera has as yet occurred. We submit this incontestable fact to the judgment of scientific men." It is certain, however, that anything which brings large numbers of people together favours the spread of epidemics. Readers of "I Promessi Sposi" will remember that the mortality from the plague in Milan was comparatively slight till the day when the whole community escorted in solemn procession the relics of St. Charles Borromeo through the city. The "packing together of so many people for so long a time, and the infinite multiplication of fortuitous contacts" increased the mortality so enormously on the next and succeeding days that even the most pious were constrained to own that the sinister turn which things had taken was due to the procession, though they explained it by the facilities which the concentration of the population had afforded the "untori" for plying their horrible trade.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR ROBERT PROCTOR TICKELL, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, N.-W. P., died at Paricha, near Jhansi, on the 10th July, aged 43. The date of his first commission was 9th December, 1859; he was promoted Major under the Warrant of 24th June, 1881. The deceased had no war services.

THE Punjab Government recently made a reference to the military authorities asking whether the submission of an autograph petition to Parliament, by one of the officers in the Commission, on the subject of the pension and Colonels' allowance rules of General List Officers of the Indian Army would be contrary to any existing rule or regulation. In reply it was stated that the Commander-in-Chief considers that officers cannot petition Parliament except privately through members, and that their appeals should be, through the military authorities, to the Queen through the Secretary of State.

THE Secretary of State for India having laid down some new principle for the Indian reliefs, the same has been accepted by the Governor-General in Council, who has now sanctioned the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment being placed under orders for Aden, instead of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, which corps (the 68th) will stand fast at Allahabad for another year. The 1st South Lancashire Regiment (the 40th) is at present stationed at Peshawar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. DE G. WARTER, lately promoted from the command of the G. Battery A. Brigade, Horse Artillery, at Meerut, and posted to Kirkee, for duty, will not join at the latter station until about the middle of August, as he is detained on duty of a confidential nature at Mussoorie.

CAPTAIN SIR R. S. RIDDELL, Bart., the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is about to proceed to England on leave on urgent private affairs.

A NEW edition of the English Volunteer Regulations has been issued. Beyond the incorporation of all changes which have been notified in orders since the edition of 1881 was issued, there is nothing new noticeable. The revised Indian Volunteer Regulations still hang fire.

LOCAL society at Cannanore has been exercised by a report that the 2nd Class Brigade Command at that place is to be reduced to a 2nd Class Station one. This would involve the departure of the Brigadier-General and his staff, and a consequent saving of over a thousand rupees a month, as their places would be taken by the senior Colonel serving in the station, assisted, we presume, by a Station Staff Officer. At the same time it is rumoured that the garrison would be reduced from its present strength of one British and two Native Infantry Regiments, to a wing of a British and one Native Infantry regiment. Of course, the Commissariat would not escape.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 23.—The barometer has fallen slowly over by far the greater part of India. The readings continue highest in Travancore, and are relatively low both over Orissa and Chutia Nagpur and in the Indus Valley. They are above the normal. Except in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, the wind shows little change. The rainfall area continues almost unchanged. In the East Punjab, the upper part of the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Orissa, and Lower Bengal rain has fallen generally, and in places heavily; along the west coast, however, it has been light, while in the Deccan and the Carnatic, with the exception of Belgaum and Secunderabad, it has been entirely wanting. In Rajputana, the Indus Valley, Behar, and North Bengal the fall has been very partial. Rain to-day:—Jubbulpore, 7 inches; Akyab, 5 inches; Tounghoo and Molmein, 3 inches; Murree and Bareilly, 2 inches; Lahore, Saugor Island, False Point, Seoni, and Hoshangabad, over 1 inch. Previously, Naini Tal and Moulmein had 2 inches; Raipur, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

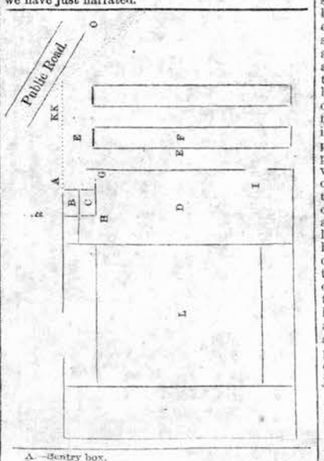
	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd..	30 41	37 85	36 22	35 62
July 22, Tuesday	0 01	.....	.....	.....
23, Wednesday ..	.....	0 06	0 02	0 00
Total	31 12	37 91	36 24	35 82
Corresponding date last year	53 03	54 81	51 56	58 13

A MYSTERY OF THE MINT.

THE Bombay Mint is at this moment the scene of a mystery as profound and perplexing as any to be found recorded in police annals. Two months ago at midday, when the employés—all tried and trusty men—were at their busiest, and every department of the Mint was in full operation, when every outlet was as usual doubly or trebly guarded, and at a time when supervision was as keenly exercised as ever, it was discovered that a quantity of bar silver, equivalent to 6,000 tolas in weight, was missing. The probability of a theft having been committed does not at first appear to have been credited. Year by year, as experience has suggested, the precautions against dishonesty within or an attempt at robbery from without the buildings have been so strengthened, and night and day, without a moment's interval, the Mint is so rigidly guarded, that it was presumed the treasure was perfectly secure. An error, say in weighing or in calculation, was deemed much more probable, although the former process, for example, is repeated again and again, until the climax is reached, and the precious metal passes from final scales of such mathematical nicety in construction that the weight of a single hair will affect their perfect balance, or the faintest puff of breath will depress one side or the other. It is well worth dwelling for a moment on the various stages which the metal has passed before this one is reached. Their mere enumeration will enable the reader to appreciate the security such a multiplication of processes involves, and it was when the missing silver had passed through all these and nearly reached the melting pot, for which it was intended, that it was lost. Between three and four on the afternoon of Saturday, May 17, the bars, with a number of others, were delivered at the Mint. In the usual course the merchants' silver at once passes into the bullion department, where the representatives of the owner are present, and the formal acknowledgment of the delivery is handed to them. If considered necessary it passes on to the premelting house, where the bars are marked and afterwards weighed, the number of each being properly recorded. Any metal the Assay Master decides to send to the melting pot next finds its way to the strong-room, and another stage is reached when the weight has been again tested at the scales referred to, the doors being closed whilst this is being done, in order to avoid the slightest disturbance of the balances from the entrance of the wind. The portion intended for the melting pot is made up with as much care as an apothecary would mix a draught of medicine, the regular "dose" uniformly placed in the crucible being one of 15,000 tolas. It is when the final weight has been ascertained that the silver is definitely taken charge of by the Mint authorities and becomes Government property. Long shining bars are broken up and pieces added to one heap or another until the requisite quantity is constituted, when that is placed in an oblong iron box, fixed on wheels, and stands ready in the melter's strong-room, which it has by this time reached. On the morrow the miniature truck will be drawn through the narrow doorway to the melter's furnace. So the silver bars with which we are at present concerned rested on the night they were delivered. The following day was Sunday, so that their refining was commenced on the Monday morning. A number of bars had been placed in the thrice-heated crucible where they were reduced to a mass of molten metal. But the man at once perceived this did not stand at the usual height in the crucible, and called attention to the fact. Search was made in the other receptacles, in the hope that their contents might reveal a corresponding overweight. After the most anxious search all hope was abandoned that the deficiency arose from error in the preliminary processes. It was plain the Mint had been robbed, and it was equally plain the robbery had been performed with exceptional skill. Not a sign was to be found that indicated the method of the thief to any certainty, and there was not the shadow of a clue to suggest his identity, or that of his accomplices if he had worked in company. The case baffled the closest investigation on the part of the Mint authorities, and even the acuteness of the police availed them nothing. All were equally at fault, the offer of a reward of Rs. 500 brought no response, and the matter was rapidly passing into forgetfulness, when an accidental discovery this week revived and stimulated the exertions of the police, although it throws the whole affair into the deeper mystery.

The discovery at the same time heightens the interest of the story by tinging it somewhat with romance. Outside the melting-room a number of dross-washers are invariably engaged scouring the refuse from the furnaces in order that not a scrap of metal shall be wasted. Between the melting room and the premelting room, and round the top of the latter, extends a patch of waste ground bounded on the top by a strong fence. One of the dross-washers, Luximan Cullhau, had utilised his spare moments and a plot of this ground by planting some sweet potatoes for his own private and particular benefit. On Tuesday he proceeded to dig for the tubers, and much to his astonishment turned up a glittering mass of silver, which had been some three inches below the surface of the ground. Continuing his digging he laid bare a second bar. His discovery was forthwith reported to Mr. J. Fido, the bars were easily identified, and Lieutenant-Colonel White, the Mint Master, was also made acquainted with the find. The treasure-trove spot was only a few paces distant from where the washers are constantly employed. Further search met with no reward; and the services of the police were then enlisted in order that the whole of the ground might be thoroughly explored. Early yesterday morning they commenced their task. Twenty yards from where the others had been secreted a third bar of silver was upturned. By the afternoon the men had dug throughout the enclosure, doing their work so thoroughly that a number of fine plantain trees were torn up in order that the earth at their roots might be examined. Two or three bars are still missing, the weight of those recovered being about 3,000 tolas, or half the quantity taken from the melter's strong-room.

An inspection of this room and its surroundings, with a consideration of the manner in which the premises is always guarded, leaves the impression that the robbery was of a most daring character. When the Mint closes for the day, as it did at four o'clock on the 17th May, the whole of the building is handed over to a military guard furnished by one of the Native Infantry regiments. Not even the Master of the Mint is afterwards allowed to enter, and for permitting such a breach of the regulations a sentry was on one occasion placed under arrest by the officer in authority, whom he had recognised and allowed to pass. On that side of the Mint where access was presumably obtained two sentries are placed, "the sentry go" of one extending over the area between the melting and the pre-melting rooms, whilst the supervision of his comrade runs from the roadway along the end of the building facingtowards the harbour. The guard is relieved every two hours, each man being placed within the enclosure and the gate locked after him by the havildar. Entrance to the melter's strong room can only be obtained through the large room occupied by the furnaces into which its door of iron bars opens. The melting-room is about forty feet in height, and the walls are partly of brick, with the upper portion on one side surmounted by iron bars fitted with strong metal guards. When the Chubb's lock with which the strong room is secured was scrutinised on Monday, it was found to have been tampered with. The outer room is in every corner begrimed with smoke from the fires, and the dust is almost as thick. All the windows and apertures were examined to see where this accumulation of dirt had been rubbed off. At the upper corner near the roof of the building it seemed some of the dirt had been recently removed, and this has been fixed upon as the spot where the thief gained entrance. This certainly was a weak point in the premises, the eaves of the house on one side stretching beyond the iron rails, over which it is supposed the thief climbed, the ascent at this point being made the easier from its proximity to a substantial iron pillar supporting the roof. Once within the outer room the smaller room in which the silver was stored, was at the intruder's mercy, and the whole of the treasure was at his disposal. That only six bars at the most were taken would suggest that the means of transport were not easy, and the presumption is that this quantity having been passed under an iron door, the thief made his escape as he had entered, and recovered his booty from the outside. Accepting these premises, one is at once brought face to face with the question,—Where was the sentry? Such an entrance to the Mint would have been effected within a few yards of the sentry-box, and right under the rifle of the guard at this corner, but would have been out of sight of the second sepoy stationed at the gate further down the road. Again, the ground wherein the plunder was hidden was right beneath the sentry's eyes, and during the last two months one guard after another as he paced his lonely round must time after time have trod upon the silver. The following outline plan of the buildings has no pretensions to accuracy, but it will serve to illustrate a theory of the robbery which we have just narrated.



A.—Sentry box.
B.—Strongroom.
C.—Melter's strong room (from which the metal was stolen).
D.—Melting room.
EE.—Compound (sentry's beat) where the bars were buried.
F.—Pre-melting room.
G.—Point at which access is supposed to have been gained to the melting room.
H.—Entrance to the melter's strong-room.
I.—Door under which it is supposed bars were passed.
KK.—Fence.
L.—Quadrangle.

Where there is little or no evidence upon which to base a conclusion with any certainty, it is interesting and at times profitable to view such a case as this from every possible standpoint. The mystery of the Mint can be looked at only in two aspects. We have pointed out the theory that finds acceptance in high quarters; now the likehood of the robbery having been accomplished from within the Mint may be considered. No casual visitor has ever visited the institution without being struck with the precautions adopted. One passes guard after guard, and not even an umbrella can be taken beyond the entrance, lest it should be used as a cover for dishonest practices. The men supplied by the garrison regiments have at their sides sepoys in the service of the Mint, and no employé leaves the premises without undergoing a complete search. On the 19th May work was commenced as usual at nine o'clock, the loss was made known at noon, and to have abstracted the metal—each bar weighs 25lb., so that the whole would reach nearly 150lbs.—and to have secreted it within three hours is a manifest impossibility. Besides, at that time the dross-washers are at work opposite the door of the melting-room,—itself under a double guard,—and the compound is under further surveillance. As this surveillance is never relaxed, day or night, it is no less difficult to suppose that the bars were successfully secreted about the person during working hours, and deposited outside the Mint when they had ended. Again, to suppose the robbery was accomplished at nightfall by the aid of one of the employés requires also the supposition that the sentry was implicated, for it is impossible to escape the conviction that the melting-room could not have been entered without the connivance of the guard for the time being. Where suspicion has fallen on every one connected with the Mint, no matter in what capacity, it would be idle to ignore that the conduct of the sentries is also under special investigation. It is even imputed that among these may possibly be found the daring thief who planned and carried out one of the cleverest robberies of recent times. Three men, it appears, between the Saturday and the Monday shared the duty of guarding the corner where the supposed entrance was effected. It is pretty clear that an entrance from the other side could not have been gained, and a thief escaping on that side would have found himself in the quadrangle, hemmed in on all sides by the buildings. Police inquiry has elicited the fact, which may be taken for what it is worth, that one of the sentries, before enlistment, had served a term of imprisonment as a convicted thief. As it stands, however, the mystery remains as unsolved as if it formed the opening of a novel by Wilkie Collins.

KING WAGARU'S MANU DHAMMASATTHAM.

THE palm leaf manuscript of this Code of Law is dated 1707 A. D., but, as demonstrated by Dr. Forchhammer, the Code is based on some ancient version of the Hindu Code which was adopted by the Talaiu kings centuries ago. It presents great points of difference from such ancient and modern writings on Hindu law as are known in India. It imputes many of its legal rules to the Rishi Manu: but makes no mention otherwise of *Sutra*, *Smriti* or Commentator. It assumes that the doctrines of the Buddhist religion are true; but when the reason of a rule of Civil Law is given, as often happens, we find it derived from equity or policy and not drawn directly from the religion nor as an inference from some religious text. The "Wagaru Dhammathat" is a book of civil and religious law; herein it differs from the Sanskrit lawbooks of the Indian Brahmans, who, as Sir Sumner Maine remarks of their law of partition, finds secular custom and invent a religious reason to explain it. Whether the common origin of the Indian and Burmese Dharma-Shastras be Buddhist or Brahman, it is natural that the Civil Law should develop under Buddhist ethics in a Buddhist country. But, as we have already remarked in the "Notes on Buddhist Law," the "Wagaru" differs altogether from such more recent works as the "Wonnana" and "Manu Kyay," where secular customs and laws are avowedly justified out of Buddhist dogma and metaphysic. This tendency to identify the native customary law with the religion is not yet exhausted. It is a re-action from the ideas produced by English laws and the many changes caused by the change of rulers. It is justified by the respect which the Burmese law pays to the Buddhist ethics and doctrines of equality; and it may after all be true that the Hindu codes originated under Buddhist kings, and that the Burmans are right in claiming a religious sanction for their Civil Law. What I wish here to emphasize is the fact that for at least a century-and-a-half and at the present time, the process of basing Civil Law on the popular religion is perceptible in Burma. Eminent scholars suspect a similar combination of the Brahman religion with Civil Law in India in ages past in countries where that religion acquired ascendancy.

The great interest of the "Wagaru Dhammathat" lies in its being substantially a law-book of what Sir Sumner Maine considers the modern type. Being based on justice and expediency, it resembles our own Law of Contract or Tort in its easy applicability to all persons in the same civilization, without reference to their creeds. This simplicity allows the courts in Burma almost the same scope for applying equity as exists in England. The Indian origin of the Dharma-Shastras had only been suspected, but not known till a few years ago. In strong contrast to the "Vyavahara Mayukha" they quote no ancient commentator, and no judge has yet treated the old Indian commentators as authorities in interpreting the law of the Burmese. I must add that the judges have never been assisted by Shastries as in India. But if, as appears to be the consent of such scholars as Professor Jolly, Mr. Justice West, Mr. G. M. Tagore, Dr. Fuhrer and Dr. Peterson, the Pali law of Burma and the Sanskrit law of India have the same source, it becomes a question of the highest practical importance whether the religious reasoning and other distinctly Brahminical part of the Indian law literature is or is not a comparatively recent addition to customary rules of Civil Law. If coeval with the Civil Law, then on the assumption of a common origin it might be argued that the courts in Burma would have the same justification for adopting Brahminical explanations of words and sentences in defining the law of the Buddhists in Burma as the High Courts of India had when they administered the Brahman interpretations to non-Aryan nations as the national law. The writings of Mr. Nelson and Mr. J. D. Mayne have brought into full relief the overwhelming gravity of this subject. I would refer to Mr. Mayne's remarks in section 11 of his "Hindu Law and Usage" where he instances a Judge of the High Court of Madras who unwillingly applied to the tribe of Tamils called Maravers the most technical principles of Sanskrit law, and notices that the High Court of Bengal have assumed as a matter of course that the natives of Assam, the rudest of our provinces, are governed by the Hindu law as modified by Jimuta Vahana. The same writer shows, however, that the Brahmanizing process may have produced results long before they are examined and approved by our courts. "A very little law satisfies the wants of a rude community. As they advance in civilization and new causes of dispute arise, they feel the necessity for new rules. If they have none of their own, they naturally borrow from their neighbours. Where evidence of custom is being given, it is not uncommon to find a native saying—'We observe our own rules; in a case where there is no rule, we ask the pundits.' Of course the pundit, with much complacency, produces from his Shastras an answer which solves the difficulty. This is first adopted on his authority and then becomes an accretion to the body of village usage. This process would of course be aided by the influence which the Brahmans always carry with them, by means of their intellectual superiority." Mr Mayne adds:—"It must have gone on with great rapidity during the last century, when so many disputes were referred to the decision of our courts, and settled in those courts solely in accordance with the opinions of the pundits." In Burma these influences have hardly been felt; we have never sat with pundits as assessors. But it is fortunate that the danger of superseding custom by antiquated rules in the palm leaf manuscripts has been noticed. I have often had the following dialogue with Burmese judges:—

Q.—What is the custom of the Burmans to the present time about such and such a matter (of inheritance or marriage law)?

A.—It is such and such.

Q.—How do you know that such a custom exists? Did you ever hear of an instance?

A.—No; but I say it is the present custom because it is stated as the rule of law in a Dhammathat of the last century.

To my mind it is inconceivable that judges would adopt the Brahman authorities in administering the Burmese versions of the Hindu law to the Buddhists. But both Mr. Nelson and Mr. Mayne complain that the Madras High Court insists on treating the Dravidian nations as subject to the Sanskrit law in such family concerns as partition of property. There has been some inclination to apply the Brahman measure to the Jains. But the Jains are a wealthy community with a literature, and some assertion of a law of their own, which will probably be found in writing. More is known about them and, as Mr. Mayne states, "research has established that their usages, while closely resembling those of orthodox Hinduism, diverge exactly where they may be expected to do, from being based on secular and not on religious principles." They do not practise the *Sraadh* or ceremony for the dead, which is the religious element in Sanskrit law. Consequently the principles which arise out of this element do not bind them. Mr. Mayne thinks the same caution ought to have been applied when the Dravidian nations were concerned.

But leaving them out of present consideration, the findings of the courts on the law of the Jains raise exactly the same question as the study of the "Wagaru Dhammathat." The identity of many of the Jain and Buddhist rules of law with those in the Sanskrit books cannot be explained by assuming that the latter are the common original, in the absence of any evidence of systematic excision by the Jains in India and the Buddhists in India or Burma of the distinctively Brahminical portion. All three sects must have wanted a civil law: and if, as is fair to suppose, their habits and ideas in secular matters were as similar as those of Roman Catholics and Protestants, the same civil law, hardly modified for a long time by religion, would have done for all. The Brahmans may have invented new reasons or added new rules suitable to their own circumstances, just as ecclesiastics may feel themselves bound by a canon law and adopt as "God's law" a set of religious books, where the laity wait for statutes incorporating parts, from time to time, as *e.g.* about prohibited degrees. My impression is that the necessity of accounting for the similarities of Brahman, Jain and Buddhist law adds weight to Mr. Mayne's view that "Hindu law is based upon immemorial customs which existed prior to, and independent of, Brahmanism," and that "those parts of the Sanskrit law which are of any practical importance, are mainly based upon usage, which in substance though not in detail, is common to both Aryan and non-Aryan tribes." The discovery of codes of Hindu law without the Brahman element adds weight to Mr. Mayne's view that it is a later accretion. The impossibility of applying the Brahman element to most classes of the people and even the Brahman acknowledgment of custom as worthy of priority to their religious law points to the same inference. We are able now to compare the Customary Law of the Punjab which Sir Sumner Maine believes to be a very old form of Hindu law with the older law of the Tamils as displayed in the "Thesawaleme." This last is the compilation of Tamil customs made in 1707 A. D. by the Dutch Government of Ceylon. It appears to Mr. J. D. Mayne to represent the law of the Dravidian races of Madras before the English courts with their Brahman pundits im

(See the passage from his Tagore Law Lectures 1882, quoted in IV. Notes on Buddhist Law.") He affirms that when the religious encounters became serious, the Civil Government wrested the administration of law from the spiritual brotherhoods and impartially distributed justice to Jains, Buddhists and Brahmans alike. But he does not give his authorities for this matter of history, nor explain what the law was which was administered to all as the *lex loci*. The theory appears to me contrary to those propounded in another book, to which in the absence of other authorities I have given some study. I allude to the "Notes on the Religious, Moral and Political State of India before the Mahomedan Invasion. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., 1841." It is beyond my province to even mention all the opinions and proofs given by the learned author. He drew on Fah Hian and other Chinese travellers, and believed that our information about the Buddhist period from B. C. 500 to to A. D. 700 must be got out of Chinese and Pali literatures. He notices the statement of Fah Hian who visited India about A. D. 400 that every king to the east and south of the Jumna was a Buddhist: and that in Khotan, Sravasti in Oudh—the Royal city of Prosena—a Buddhist king, Patna, Benares and Tumlook, Buddhism was in full pomp and power. No mention is made of the worship of the Linga. Colonel Sykes goes on to quote the later Chinese pilgrim Hiuan Sang who was in India in the seventh century and found Buddhism established in Malwa, Ujein and elsewhere, unpersecuted although decaying. The Buddhists and Hindus are mentioned as living together in harmony at Patna. Before the time of Fah Hian no coins have, says Colonel Sykes, been discovered with Brahman inscriptions, whereas there are abundant evidence of the great spread of Buddhism in coins and inscriptions of all sorts.

Colonel Sykes brings forward a variety of facts to prove that the Samanas or Semnoi mentioned by Arrian and other Greek writers were Buddhists and not Brahmans (pp. 15, 97, 136, 141) nor Sanyasyies (p. 152). The institution of caste in those centuries was civil rather than religious: and there were Jain Brahmans just as among the native Christians of the Bombay Presidency some are distinguished as Brahmans. In the early centuries the Brahmans lived in a very circumscribed tract or in hamlets of their own like the present Agraharas; they are described by an old Chinese traveller as pilgrims and are not even mentioned by Arrian in his list of castes. Bishop Muscus, the friend of St. Ambrose, did not see any of them. Sykes quotes Buddha as deriving the name from a word meaning *eradicator of vice* and holds that Asoka's edicts and Arrian confirm this view the Brahmans having been employed as censors or overseers to see that the laws were duly obeyed. I need not go on to these long and interesting discussions; but may here notice what I have mentioned in the Note to my edition of "San Germano's Burman Empire" that the Italian missionaries in Burma in the last century conjectured that the Phungyis or Buddhist monks are the representatives of the Sramanas of the Greek writers.

In conclusion, I would point out that in the preparation of this work Dr. Forchhammer has laboured under peculiar difficulties. Higher education has made little progress in Burma: no youth has yet graduated in the Indian Universities; learned assistance it is almost impossible to get. But for the Educational Syndicate—the present imperfect substitute for a local University—the work would never have been undertaken. If that learned body had not established a library, we would have had difficulty in getting works on Hindu law. In conclusion I remark that the credit is due to Dr. Forchhammer.

JOHN JARDINE.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

168—Little S. F. and N. Jamsetji Bomonji Wadia and another vs. The Hon'ble John Marriott and others—Jefferson B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

448-81—Thakurdas and D.—Devidas Hemraj vs. Vussonji Premji.—Smith and F.

60-82—In person (a pauper), Shaban Beebee vs. Currimbux Khyratee.—A. F. Turner.

469-80—Tobin and R.—Soobrow Krishna Kent vs. Jetha Parsbotam.—Smith, and F.

384-81—J. C. Cama.—Goolam Hoosein Parpia and another vs. Hajizabai.—Tyabji and D.

129-81—J. C. Cama—Sevjee Kheraj vs. Kessowjee Ruttonsey and others—Jefferson B. and D., and Thakurdas and D.

16-84—Macfarlane and E.—Tookaram Balajee vs. J. Donald and others.—Payne G. and S.

73-81—Ardeshir and H.—Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs Ratanbai Cumsetjee Wadia and others.—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Judgment.

88-84—H. Bicknell—Lackma Khoosbal and others vs. John Gordon—E. Wilkin.

115-84—Macfarlane and E.—Thackersey Narsonjee vs. Samiul Oonkaridas—Bomonjee and H.

In re Indian Trustees Act 27 of 1866 and in the matter of Gursetjee Manekjee's Agiary—Johangir Manekjee Gursetjee, Petitioner, Ardeshir and H.—For decision as to notice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

141-81—E. Wilkin—Hunmuntram Sadhuram Pity vs. A. Bowles—A. F. Turner.

139-81—Chalk and W.—Shirikissondas Rajroop and another vs. Balmucoondas Thakurdas and others—Pestonjee K., and Tyabjee and D.

167-84—Payne G. and S.—Bodni Dossajee vs. Allibhoy Bhaijee and others.—In person.

171-84—Ardesh and H.—Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadurjee and another vs. Bai Dhunbai Bomonjee and H.

173-84—H. Bicknell—Rodajee and Bomonjee Morris vs. Hormusjee Dorabjee Camajee—Nanu and H.

174-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jamsetjee Nowrojee vs. Hurjeevan Voorjee and another—Little S. F. & N.

180-84—Payne G. and S.—Chajee Vacha vs. L. L. Dreyfus. —Hope C. and B.

182-84—Bomonjee and H.—Javerbhai vs. Tolsidas Hemraj and another. Pestonjee K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

5-83—H. Bicknell—Bai Girdharidas Lakhmidas vs. Gunadas Jumnadas and Withibai, widow of the deceased—Tyabjee and D. and Balkrishna and S.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Cause.

61-81—Ardesir and H.—D. Mc. L. Slater, vs. Premchund Roychund.—Thakurdas and D

GOVERMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.S., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service from the 26th inst.

Mr E C Gordon to be Dist Supdt of Police, 5th Class, in the Central Provinces.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Col C Batchelor, Depy Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab, the following promotions are made in the Forest Dept, from 10th June 1884:—

Mr M H Ferrars, B.A., Depy Conservator of the 2nd grade in British Burmah (on deputation to the Andamans) and Offg in the 1st grade of Depy Conservators is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr E P Draper, Depy Conservator of the 2nd grade, in British Burmah to officiate in the 1st grade of Depy Conservators, until further orders.

Mr R J P Pinder, Sub-Assistant Conservator, in Oudh and Offg in 3rd grade of Asst Conservators is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr J E Barrett, Sub-Asst Conservator in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Conservator of the 3rd grade, until further orders

Mr R J P Pinder, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in Oudh, is transferred to the Punjab.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr J Anderson, Superintendent, Indian Museum, is allowed 20 days' extension of the furlough granted him in Notification No. 177, dated the 21st Feby last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C Herbert to be the Magistrate of Abu vice Capt T C Pears.

Lieut C Herbert, Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd class and Magistrate of Abu, is appointed to be Assistant to the Genl Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Lower Rajpootana, in addition to his other duties from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut Clements Reid, East Lancashire Regt, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infty, 27th May 1883.

Lieut H A Browing, East Lan Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infty, 21st June 1883.

Depy Surg-Genl G M Slaughter, A M D is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army vice Depy Surg-Genl A Guthrie, M D, transferred to the Home Establt dated 28th March 1884.

Lieut B W Cracroft, Sub Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from 25th June 1883.

1st Punjab Cavy—Lieut G B Unwin, Offg Squn Officer, to be Squn Officer, vice Lieut W A D O'Mealy, seconded.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col H Y Murray, Cavalry, Ex-Eng. 1st grade, Rajputana, P W D, (p a) for 273 days.

Pensioned Condr W Cavew, late of the Ordnance Dept, was on leave in India (p a) from the 25th June 1884, to the date of his retirement.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut-Col and Bt Col J Johnstone, CS, Infy, (m c), for 1 month; Maj C T M Higginson, Genl List, Cavy, (m c), for 3 months; Maj S Beauchamp, R E, (m c), for 1 month; Capt W Aitken, RA, (p a), for 15 days; Lieut E W F Martin, Ben S C, (m c), for 6 months; Brig-Surg J C Morice, (m c), for 6 months; and Surg-Maj J C Whishaw, MD, (m c), for 92 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Bengal Staff Corps—Capt A de Clancy Rennick, to be Maj, 6th July, 1884; and Lieut H J Bolton, to be Capt 17th July, 1884.

East Indian Railway Vol R C—Maj N St L Carter to be Lieut-Col; and Capt C H Denham to be Maj, vice Carter, promoted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maj-Genl J G Medley RE, Chief Engr, Class I, and Consulting Eng to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept from the 20th inst.

Mr F L O Callaghan CIE, Supdg Engr, Class II, Railway Branch, had been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, leave for 2 months in extension of the furlough granted him in P W D Notification No 124, dated 10th May 1883.

Mr F P Qualan, Examr of Accts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examr of Guaranteed Railway Accts, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt C H P Christie RE, or until further orders.

THE PERILS OF A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphing from Egypt on the 28th June, states:—

M. Olivier Pain, correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, was found lying in a dying condition in the desert between Edfou and Soombo on Wednesday last. He was carried by a fellah into Edfou, suffering from sunstroke. The people showed him every attention, and had succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, when the chief of police arrived, and placed M. Pain under arrest. Notwithstanding his critical situation and protests, he was conducted to prison mounted on an ass, supported on either hand by soldiers. On arriving in the prison an interrogation was attempted. M. Pain refused to reply, and wished to send a telegram to his Consul. This was refused him. He was locked up, a sentinel and a warder remaining in his room all night. In accordance with information furnished by him, search was made for the body of his dragoman, M. Guerry, who had expired from fatigue and sunstroke. After the usual examination the body of the unfortunate dragoman was buried at Edfou. M. Pain intends to take action for false imprisonment against the Egyptian Government. I have seen M. Pain to-day. He is still in an exhausted condition. He informs me that nine days ago he left Eseneh to attempt for the second time to penetrate to Obeid. He succeeded in passing the Egyptian lines, and had advanced two days into the desert when he was attacked by a band of Arabs, who carried off his camels and baggage. Thanks to his Winchester rifle he was able to drive off the robbers, but, endeavouring to regain the river, nearly perished of fatigue and hunger, and could not. Had not M. Pain fortunately encountered the fellah he would have shared the fate of his dragoman.

MURDER WILL OUT.

LAST May the upper half of a dead body was found in the Seine near Passy, and shortly after the corresponding lower half was discovered in another part of the rivier. It was at first suggested that the rudder of a steamer might have separated the trunk from the legs; but the cut was so clean that this supposition appeared impossible. A little dog was remarked at the end of the bridge howling on the Pont Marie, and though beaten and driven away constantly returned. Ultimately it was taken to the home for lost dogs, and there after a while it was recognized as having belonged to a poulterer named Lebon, who had disappeared from his lodgings on the 28th of April. The police subsequently found out that this Lebon had on that day breakfasted with a waiter named Miel, to whose apartment in the Rue de Lyon he went in the evening. The concierge hearing cries of "Help," "Murder," knocked at the door, but was told by Miel that his friend, unhappy about a love affair, had tried to throw himself out of the window, but he had prevented him. The concierge accepted this explanation. Next day a porter carried successively two boxes to an hotel near the Seine, where Miel had hired a room, and it is not doubted that each box contained a half of Lebon's body. Miel was arrested on June 30, and has confessed.

THE BIGGEST STATUE IN THE WORLD

TO-MORROW (says the *Daily News* of July 3rd,) M. Jules Ferry will solemnly hand over of the United States Minister in Paris the colossal statue of Liberty for the Bay of New York on which the French have been at work for the past eight years. It is out and away the largest statue of modern times. The Colossus of Rhodes, as will be presently seen, was nothing to it, it could carry the "Bavaria" of the "Hermann" in its arms, and throw to the skies from the factory-yard of the Rue de Chazelles, and the view from its coronet sweeps clear of the six-story houses and right beyond the walls of Paris. It is to stand on Bedloe's Island at the entrance to the Bay of New York, and is to bear in its hand a torch lit by electricty, which is to symbolise "Liberty enlightening the World." The statue has had all sorts of troubles. Its sculptor Bartholdi, who has a passion for working on the colossal scale; but he had a few faithful friends had not little difficulty in persuading the public of two hemispheres that they were in want of this work. A Franco-American Committee was formed in France with very influential names—M. Laboulaye, M. Oscar de Lafayette, M. de Rochambeau, M. Paul de Cassagnac, M. Waddington, &c.; and the Franco-American Committee duly issued its proposals for subscriptions in France and in the United States. They were put in a very seductive form—the Republic of France was to make this pretty gift to her sister of America. Everybody said it would be a good thing, but few put down the money. However, by dint of vigorous beating of the big drum on platform and Press, by concerts and lectures, and balls and fancy fairs, as well as by generous donations, the money was got together; and the statue of Liberty now stands finished in its Paris workshop, the most extraordinary work or its kind of all time. The moment after the presentation the workmen will begin to take it to pieces for transport to America, where it will be riveted together again to stand for eternity. The dimensions are almost ludicrously large. The figure alone in sheer height, clear of all reckoning for the coronet, stands 111ft.; the colossal head from the sole of the foot to the end of the torch in the outstretched hand is 137ft. 9in.; the pedestal of granite will be 88ft. high; and the two together give a grand total of 226ft. for the entire work. The Monument, on Fish and Bedloe's Island, the isolated column in the world, is but 202 feet high; while the far-famed Colossus of Rhodes stood only about 140ft. without his stockings. The work has been going on all these years, slowly but surely, at the copper foundry of Monsieur et Cie. near the Parc Monceau, in a great workshop built specially for it. The farther the coppersmiths advanced with their task the more Lilliputian they became in relation to it. What were men, for instance, or the children of men in that awful eye measuring 30 inches from corner to corner! A six-foot man standing on the level of the lips only just reached the eyebrow. While they were working on the crown of her head, they seemed to be making a huge sugar candidum; and they jumped with ease in and out the tip of the nose. Fifteen people might sit round the flame of the torch, and they would reach that elevation by a spiral staircase within the outstretched arm. The details of construction are hardly less curious. Something light was wanted, for transport to the other side of the globe, and something strong as well, to enable the statue to resist the wear and tear of the elements for at a million it will stand in a very exposed place. It was decided therefore to make it of plates of very thin copper—only an eighth of an inch thick—forming an inner and an outer skin about a foot apart, and to fill the space between them with sand, especially towards the base, so as to give the statue the requisite solidity. The colossal statues of the past were either of solid metal, or were filled up with masonry or woodwork. It was impossible to adopt that plan in the present instance; the cost of the metal would have been too great, and the difficulty of transporting insuperable. As it is, the small plates can be easily unriveted, packed on board ship, and riveted together again when they reach their destination. The sand can be as easily poured in, or drawn off for repairs from any particular part. The two skins are to be kept in their places by a gigantic skeleton framework in iron, runing four-square from the basement to the very crown of the head, exactly like the framework of a lift, and meant to serve that additional purpose when the statue reaches its destination. This solid iron frame is to be carried up into the extended arm, which has all along presented a mechanical problem of peculiar difficulty, its leverage with the weight of the torch being very great indeed. The framework therefore runs down almost to the centre of the body and well below the centre of gravity. Some people—and among them Mr. Story, the great American sculptor—think the statue will never stand, and that the winds and waves will play havoc with it. It is not solid enough and never can be with its epidermis of mere copper and sand. If it could not be in solid metal like the older works, it might have been in masonry or wood covered with copper plates. But this is a question for engineers rather than for artists, and the engineers are quite convinced that "Liberty" will resist the Atlantic storms. The system of working is curious and ingenious. First M. Bartholdi modelled his figure about one-third the size of life, then he enlarged it to life size, then the life-size model was doubled and quadrupled in dimensions, and finally it was made bit by bit of the full colossal size. The huge plaster-casts were then handed over to the carpenters, who made an exact model of each part in strips of thin wood, exactly fitting into every sinuosity. The wooden model was then taken by the coppersmiths and the sheet metal hammered upon it till it took the exact shape of the original plaster. Each sheet of copper thus formed a section of the work, and the riveting together was all that was necessary to complete the operation. A word should be said about the artistic merit of the statue, and this, in spite of its size, is very considerable. Bartholdi is used to working on a large scale, and he knows his craft. It is impossible perhaps in our day to make anything quite dignified of such a subject. The figure must pose, and pose theatrically; and some people have found fault with the stride and the gesture. But the general merit is incontestable. The drapery is both massive and fine; some parts, where the sleeve falls under the right arm for instance, are as delicate and silky in effect as if they had been wrought with a fine chisel on the smallest scale, and in others the folds lie in great imposing masses. The face again, while classic in general treatment, is not without expression. The most objectionable thing perhaps is the coronet branching out into star rays, each of which is to be a point of electric illumination for the universe, or at any rate for New York Bay.

A LEGAL COMEDY OF ERRORS.

FEW more curious stories (says the *Daily News*) have ever been unrevelled in a court of justice than that told in a trial which ended before Lord Coleridge and a special jury with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages two hundred and fifty pounds. The action was brought against the National Provincial Bank of England for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. But the "original question," as they say in the House of Commons, was who forged two cheques, and on that point the evidence was not a little strange. It was not disputed that a forgery had been committed. On the 13th of July last two cheques were presented and cashed at the branch of the bank in Bishopsgate-street, with the signature of Messrs Wilkins and Weatherley, of High-street, Wapping, upon them. The signature was not genuine, though it appeared to be in the handwriting of Mr. Christopher Weatherley, one of the partners in the firm. The cheques were from Messrs. Wilkins and Weatherley's cheque book, having undoubtedly been stolen. Who stole them? The bank put the matter in the hands of a private detective named Levy, a man somewhat too fond of jumping at conclusions. "There is such a thing," says the village policeman in Mr. Wilkie Collin's novel, "as making mountains out of mole-hills." "There is also," replies the emissary from Scotland-yard with crushing severity, "there is also such a thing as making nothing out of mole holes. I have known an unexplained ink spot at one end of a chain, and a murder at the other." Mr. Levy is clearly not disposed to overlook or to underrate the humblest indications of guilt. He at once formed his theory, and proceeded to act accordingly. There was a clerk at Messrs. Wilkins and Weatherley's named Crippin, and on him Mr. Levy's suspicions fell. He communicated them to the firm, adding the request that Crippin should be retained in their employment until the case against him was complete. Then something occurred which confirmed Mr. Levy in his view. Crippin absented himself from work on the plea that his mother was dead. It turned out afterwards that she really had died, but we know that trifles light as air are Holy Writ to a certain order of minds. There was some plausibility in the case against Crippin, though it completely broke down before the Alderman. He was almost the only person who had access to his employer's cheque-book, and there were facts connected with his home and family which served not unnaturally to prejudice him in the eyes of the police. It was accordingly ascertained that Crippin should be arrested. But the plaintiff in the action which has taken so long to try was not Crippin at all. Crippin has been awarded compensation as a natural consequence of the verdict in the other case. A Ramsgate plumber named Harrison has been appealing to a jury for damages. How came he into the business? This is the oddest part of the whole matter. Crippin's mother was known to the police as having been associated with one Carl or Carter, against whom a warrant for forgery had been issued. Three or four policemen positively identified Harrison with Carl. Harrison was arrested, and brought to London. He was then confronted with Mr. John Mack, the clerk who had cashed the forged cheques at the bank. Mr. Mack at once picked him out from a number of other persons as the man who presented the cheques. To that opinion Mr. Mack adheres. He repeated it the other day at the trial, saying that owing to the large amount of the cheques, three hundred and seventy pounds in one case, four hundred and eighty in the other, he left his seat, and came to the counter, in order that he might remember the features of the bearer. He swore positively that the plaintiff was the man. The police were equally certain. They maintain to this day that Harrison is Carl, and one of them emphatically declared that nothing but Carl's production in Court would suffice to shake his conviction. Carl, it should be stated, is one of those men with whose features in all disguises it is the duty of the police to be acquainted. Nevertheless if truth is practically attainable in human affairs the officials must all be wrong. After three or four remands the prosecution asked leave to withdraw the charge. The jury have found not only that the accusation was unfounded, but that it ought never to have been made. Harrison's account of himself is perfectly plain and quite inconsistent with the testimony of Mr. Mack and the policemen. He knows, he says, nothing of Carl. He never saw Crippin until he was placed beside him in the dock. He never cashed a cheque in his life. He has never gone under any other name than that of Harrison. He produces letters written to him in different years, from 1879 downwards, all addressed to him as Harrison, though that is not, of course, strictly incompatible with his having borne an alias. Two witnesses who knew Carl were called to swear that he was a different man from Harrison. Moreover, an alibi was set up in the police-court which, if true, was conclusive or nearly so. The strongest part of the plaintiff's case was that proper inquiries were not made by the bank into the truth of this alibi. To sustain a claim for malicious prosecution it is not enough to show the innocence of the party charged. It must also be proved that the criminal proceedings were begun or continued malignantly or carelessly. In bad faith or without probable cause. No one of course suspects a corporation like the National Provincial Bank of what is ordinarily meant by malice. The Directors seem, indeed, to have been the victims of the men whom they employed to investigate the fraud. But they are legally responsible for the negligence of their agents, a quality which includes in such circumstances as these obstinate adherence to a view once taken, but never properly sifted. Any one who sets the criminal law in motion must act at once cautiously and straightforwardly. He must not select such facts as make in his favour, and lay them before the Court, omitting everything favourable to the person accused. He is supposed to be discharging a public duty, and not merely satisfying a desire for revenge. The defendants, it should in fairness be said, made no attempt at the trial to contend that Harrison was guilty. On this point Mr. Jelf was much embarrassed by his own witnesses. The immortal suit of Bardell *v.* Pickwick established among other things, the great truth that a too willing witness is as bad as an unduly reluctant one. Mr. Jelf would no doubt have preferred that Mr. Mack and the police-officers should have acknowledged their error. By their persistence they certainly injured his clients, though of course they were bound to say what they honestly thought. Lord Coleridge, in summing up, laid great stress upon the fact that no telegram had been sent to Ramsgate for the purpose of ascertaining whether Harrison's account of himself was true. But the conduct of the bank and its advisers is perhaps of less general interest than the extraordinary double mistake made by persons of experience in detecting crime. They arrested Crippin because he was believed to be connected with Carl. They arrested Harrison because they thought him the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1884.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
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